From Sept 21st 1893
To Oct 26th 1895

JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1893-1895

Letters Vol. 4

Shelf Vol. # 10

Sheldon Jackson

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before the ice came down, but for the delay caused by the whiskey.

A number of the natives along the coast wanted me to fit them out to trade for me during the winter, and I selected "Peter", at South Head, as the most likely man. He is a deer-man, having a herd of his own, which he drives back every year. If he is successful and has the deer at St. Lawrence Bay, it will be great saving in time and coal.

Two more Siberian herders were taken to Port Clarence, one from South Head and one from Cape Serdze.

The carpenter and a man I left at the Station completely remodeled and fixed the buildings, so now they have a comfortable, warm house. An addition was put on the bank and the natives given very good quarters, with bunks, tables, etc. They now take an interest in the place, and it is more popular than ever before.

I talked over with Mr. Lopp the scheme to distribute deer among the people, and let him write it to you as Superintendent of the Station.

In three years the normal increase from the herd that is already here will be more than can be handled, and something will have to be done to distribute them.

I have a proposition from an interpreter, who was so well pleased with the country as a grazing country, that he moved his family and herd over to the vicinity of Port Clarence and settled there.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, 3.

If a few of the Tchutchis could be settled in this way in the country, they would do much to popularize the deer.

You have heard of Mr. Thornton's death by this time. Mr. Lopp was to have written you of it. Comments by me are unnecessary, as the situation must be so well understood by you.

I return part of your last letter to me, with a part underlined, that implies double-dealing on my part. You were present at the last time I saw Mr. Tingle, when I put myself out to further Mr. Tuck's interest. I wish you would explain what you mean, for I do not deal underhandedly with you, Mr. Tingle, Mr. Tuck, or anyone else. While speaking of Mr. Tuck's school, many things tell me it cannot long survive the general unpopularity. I cannot give the reasons, but these are my strong impressions.

Your friend, Brower has spread the report among the settlement and Government officers that the sole cause of his dismissal was that he refused to divide with you what furs he had bought during the winter at Port Clarence. He puts himself on record as announcing that fact here and continuing it all the way east.

Mrs. Healy sends her regards. We are all well. The fleet is about to depart, and, so far as I understand, I am to remain here alone. I hope you are well and that I shall have a letter from you on our arrival in San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. A. Healy

Captain, U. S. R. M.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, &c.

P. S.

In view of the many things, reindeer and others, that are started, I desire to continue in command of the "Bear" another year.

I have on board a boy from East Cape for an interpreter in the future.

REINDEER ACCOUNT
(Purchase)

South Head, July 8th 1893

	Noatok	15 deer
1	rifle 38	$9.00
18	boxes cartridges 38	6.25
2	boxes bread	3.00
3	kegs molasses	6.00
1	piece drilling	3.50
1	piece calico	4.00
2	mugs	.10
9	pieces tea	.54
1	bar flour	.85
1	knife	.50
1	comb	.07
250	primers	.32
1	brass thimble	.10
9	lbs. white line	2.00
		$35.53

	Kahfrahjan	7 deer
2	boxes tobacco	$24.00
1	piece calico	4.00
		28.00

	Pingo	5 deer
1	4 gr. molasses	$2.00
10	pieces tea	.96
3	pieces drilling	3.50
1	piece calico	2.00
1	box bread	2.50
1	box trap	.50
2	mugs	.10
1	knife	.50
1	comb	.25
2	papers needles	.10
2	spools	.16
3	lbs. sugar	$14.57

	Kaguah	1 deer
1-3	kg. molasses	$1.00
1	knife	.50
3	buckets bread	.50
		$2.00

Ker ry arie — 2 deer

1 box bread	$2.50
1 keg molasses	2.00
	$4.50

Watan, Lake Serdze, Aug. 14th — 8 deer

Miller

1 rifle 45-90	$10.00
1 set reloading tools	1.75
5 boxes cartridges	2.25
1 bag flour	.85
1 pipe	.20
2 spoons	.10
1 oil stove	2.00
5 gals. Kerosine	1.00
1 tea-pot	.....
1 lb. Russian tea	.40
	$18.55

Aug. 17th — 1 deer

1 axe	$1.00
1 bag flour (present)	.85
2 boxes cartridges 40-65 (present)	.90
	$2.75

Ghaugh: — 2 deer

1-2 gals. molasses	.80
1 bag flour	.85
1 mug	.05
31 pieces tobacco	1.60
4 fathoms drilling	.30
2 spoons	.20
1 can powder	.25
	$3.85

Gumgah — 7 deer

1 rifle 40-65	$10.00
5 boxes cartridges	2.25
1 set reloading tools	1.75
1 large water pail	1.50
1 bag flour	.85
1 mug (present)	.05
1 can powder (present)	.05
10 pieces lead	.20
	$16.85

Cape Serdze, South Side, Aug. 18th

Kokodillan		5 deer
1 axe	$1.00	
1 knife	.50	
5 boxes cartridges 44	3.15	
1 bag flour	.85	
1-2 box tobacco	3.00	
2 lbs. Russian tea	.80	
1 mug	.05	
2 spoons	.10	
2 cans powder	.50	
25 pieces lead	.50	
	$10.45	
Boomer		2 deer
1-3 box tobacco	$2.00	
4 boxes cartridges 44	2.50	
1 can powder	.25	
15 pieces lead	.30	
	$5.05	
Enloe		6 deer
1 rifle 40-65	$10.00	
7 boxes cartridges	3.15	
1 set reloading tools	1.75	
25 pieces lead	.50	
2 cans powder	.50	
1 box primers	.35	
1 large water pail	1.50	
	$17.75	
Koatkidigan		1 deer
1 knife	.50	
1-4 box tobacco	1.50	
1 can powder (present)	.25	
15 pieces lead (present)	.30	
	$2.55	
Aiktuq		1 deer
1-3 box tobacco	$2.00	
1 can powder (present)	.25	
15 pieces lead (present)	.30	
	$2.55	

3 deer

Atuyah

1-2 box tobacco	$3.00
1 knife	.50
4 boxes cartridges	2.50
1 can powder (present)	.25
20 pieces lead (present)	.40
1 pipe	.20
	$6.85

South Head, Aug. 25th

20 deer

Koatoi

1 rifle 45-70 (Captain Head.'s)	$12.00
1 rifle 38 (present)	9.00
1 set reloading tools 45-70	2.00
1 set reloading tools 38	1.50
500 cartridges 38	3.25
200 cartridges 45-70	5.00
10 cans powder	2.50
35 pieces lead	.70
1,000 primers	1.25
1 brass kettle 12 in.	7.00
100 brass shells	4.00
1 knife	.50
20 lbs. sugar	1.20
2 lbs. Russian tea	.30
5 pieces pan	.48
1 box bread	2.50
6 cups & saucers	.15
1 china tea-pot	.25
10 boxed cartridges 40-65	4.00
2 knives	2.00
75 loaded shells 10	2.00
1-2 lb. twine	.30
1 pocket compass (present to Koatoi's father)	5.00
	$67.88

3 deer

Peter

1 rifle 40-65	$10.00
10 boxes cartridges	4.50
1 set reloading tools	1.75
2 cans powder (present)	.50
20 pieces lead (present)	.40
200 primers	.35
	$17.50

Kimok	1 deer
1 box bread	$2.50
12 lbs. sugar	.72
1 mug	.05
	$3.27

Total, 92 deer; $264.45 expended; average price, $2.87

1 male deer belonging to "Joe", a Siberian herder engaged at Cape Serdze, was taken on board and landed with him at the reindeer station.

2 deer gone overboard in transportation at Cape Serdze and killed Aug. 10th. 1 died on board, Aug. 27th.

At Kiwokok are four belonging to the vessel, purchased during the winter by "Quincy".

Total number purchased for year		134
Injured in transportation	3	
Remaining at East coast, Siberia	4	7
Total number landed at reindeer station		127

Aug. 25th, Peter, deer-man at South Head, was fitted out with the following articles for deer trade in the interior, during the winter.

10 rifles 32
12 sets reloading tools 32
2,400 cartridges 32
2,000 primers
50 lbs. lead
25 lbs. powder
1 saw
1 brass kettle 10 qts.
1 large knife
2 bags flour (presents)

The following articles were given as bonuses, interpreters, and others.

Vinca, 1 set reloading tools 32
Benton Porter, engaged at South Head, 1 bag flour, advance on year's work
Shoo Fly, 1 bag flour for work
Tuko, boy taken at East Cape for interpreter, 1 bag flour, advance

Paid Diomede Sam, interpreter, Aug. 15th
2 bags flour
3 cans powder
2 set reloading tools 40-65

Paid Tom Cod, interpreter, Aug. 15th

4 bags flour
5 boxes cartridges 45-70
1 set reloading tools 9-05
10 cans powder
40 pieces lead
1,000 primers
1 knife
3 fathoms calico
3 fathoms drilling
2 spoons
2 buckets bread
4 papers needles
1 hunter's axe
4 lbs. tobacco
5 lbs. sugar
1 piece tea
1 suit working clothes

Paid Echoran Sam, interpreter, Aug. 27th

2 bags flour
1 box cartridges 44
2 cans powder
15 pieces lead
2 combs
3 plates tea
1 knife
1 bucket bread
2 cups

The following articles were bought for use of the reindeer station and landed there

July 11th

50 pairs water boots (bought by Dr. Jackson)

Aug. 21st

8 parkas or artegas
4 pairs deer-skin pants
2 pairs deer-skin pants
2 pairs deer-skin pants
4 pairs deer-skin pants
1 deer-skin tent
96 deer-legs
40 deer-skins
103 fawn-skins
27 pairs water boots (bought by Dr. Jackson)

Aug. 29th
50 fawn-skins
26 deer-skins
4 seal-skins
4 pairs deer-skin pants
4 pairs deer-skin boots
2 pairs deer-skin mits
5 pieces tanned leather
2 walrus skins
4 big-seal skins
1 bag deer-thread

The following articles of reindeer trade goods were landed at reindeer station.

Aug. 21st
2 magazine shot-guns & tools 10
500 loaded shot-gun cartridges 10
1,000 blank shot-gun cartridges
3 boxes powder
7 bags shot
3 tents & fixtures
1 lamp & fixtures
63 1-2 yards drilling
3,000 caps
1 doz. traps
Aug. 29
76 bags flour
1 bale drilling
3 bales leaf tobacco
7 1-3 boxes lead (730 lbs.)
8 bags shot
5,300 caps
36 1-2 lbs. powder
2 boxes (28 lbs. each) plug tobacco
1 doz. adzes & handles
10 saws
5 doz. saw files
5 doz. bits
98 flat files
2 doz. gimlet bits
1 doz. wood rasps
3 1-2 doz. each knives & forks
4 1-2 doz. butcher knives
80 spools copper wire
15 braces

1 doz. chisels
23 large spoons
24 tormentors
41 hunter's axes
46 lbs. Russian tea
24 lbs. common tea
15 traps
11 doz. table spoons
4 1-2 doz. tea spoons
11 3-4 doz. playing cards
10 doz. spools thread
38 wood pipes
7 lbs. beads
1 doz. harmonicas
8 doz. large combs
31 fine combs
88 thimbles
8 doz. papers needles
60 lbs. silver lake cordage
34 brass thimbles
646 lbs. sugar
4 brass kettles (2-22 2-30)
4 large water pails
4 iron pots
3 iron tea kettles
127 1-2 yards calico
3 pocket compasses
2 bags flour
50 lbs. lead
1 box bread [illegible] Mr. Jackson's goods
114 yards drilling
4 suits woolen clothing
2 woolen shirts
2 handkerchiefs
12 water-proof caps

The following articles remain on board the "Bear".

38 rifles 40-65
27 rifles 45
12,800 cartridges 40-65
2,100 cartridges 44
1,000 cartridges 45-70
2,000 cartridges Colt's C. F. revolver
17 sets reloading tools 40-65
11 sets reloading tools 38

1 set reloading tools 4570

40,000 primers { 24,500 no 2 1-2
15,000 no 1
1,000 no.2

The reindeer account is debtor for the following articles.

Captain M. A. Healy

4 axes $3.00

Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis

1-2 box tobacco

Mr. T. Lopp

4 axes 4.00

Lieutenant F. G. E. Whisworth (clothing account)

6 working suits a $1.35 $8.10
1 watch cap .65
$8.75

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear"

5 gals. mineral sperm oil
10 gals. turpentine
1 brass door lock and key
1 brass chest lock and key
2 brass door bolts
2 door knobs
2 pairs hinges
2 pairs hasps
1-2 lb. brass screws
1 lb. vermilion in oil
1-2 lb. Prussian blue

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear" (ration account)

2 boxes bread $24.75
110 rations a 22 1-2 c

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. A. Healy
Captain, U.S. R. M.

Copy

Treasury Department,

October 4th, 1893.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir,-

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Commissioner of Education, a report from Lieut. C. H. White, of the Revenue Steamer "Bear", on the condition of the Reindeer Station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and a memorandum regarding the introduction of domestic reindeer into that Territory; also, a letter from Captain M. A. Healy, commanding the Steamer "Bear" to Mr. E. M. Stevenson, School Teacher at Point Barrow, granting him permission to hold his school in one of the rooms of the "Refuge Station" at that place.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. S. Hamlin,

Acting Secretary, R.C.S.

(Copy)

Reindeer Station,
Port Clarence, Alaska,
July 20th, 1898.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Gen. Ag't for Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.-

We think we see the "Bear" coming--so I write you hastily and will send it via St. M.

July 10th Capt. Healy anchored at Cape Prince of Wales and took us and our things aboard and steamed down here. He had thirty deer aboard, also Auer and another Siberian herder.

Lieut. White had many things to relate. Bruce tried to take all the herders down with him. He succeeded in taking Kow-a-sen-a (the herder whom he had paid for last year's herding), his wife, and six others, among whom was Mr. G's divorced wife (?). He had offered the others rewards of guns, etc., if they would go. The three remaining herders are dissatisfied, claiming that they understand as much about herding as Kow-a-sen-a did, etc., and that they were going to leave. I told them if they chose to remain they would receive about $3.00 per month. I think two of them will stay. They have all been sick with "grip" or a bad cold, and unfit to work or

Rev. S. Spriggs Harkness, D. D. 2.

here since I have been here, so that I have had to depend on the two Siberians and Greek herders. Two of them are well now, but the third is still sick and says he will quit herding. All the natives here seemed thoroughly disgusted with the "mission school", and claim that they had few comforts last year to make them forget what they suffered standing out in blizzards and living crowded together in that low dug-out; that they didn't have enough meat, and no flour, and that they got hungry on ship-biscuits, etc.

The "Bear" remained here three days. Capt. Healy, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Carpenter, and ten men came ashore and helped with the house. Mrs. Lopp remained on board. They have been very kind to us and considerate of our comforts. They have also put themselves out in a great many ways to help put things in order. It is unnecessary for me to repeat to you the comments which were made by the officers and sailors on the condition of store-room, ice-house, standing water, etc. The sick man was moved down to the dug-out and we took possession of the room in the house. Capt. Healy left the carpenter and Mikey to help us while he went to Siberia for more deer; also a man and "Moses" (Narrowk) to wait on the sick man. I wish you could see the house, now floored and lined and partitioned. I brought down tarred paper from the cape, and used it between floors, walls, ceiling, and partition. We will make a good

house of this and I am sure we will have no trouble keeping warm, if we only had some windows and doors.

Capt. Healy suggested that it would be a great economy of lumber and fuel to built a "lean-to" on the north side of the house. I like the suggestion and have the building already under way. When finished, part of it will be used for herders' house, and the other part for store-room, clothes-room, etc., but we hope to build a herders' house of drift-wood this fall. For the present, we will be able to stow away most of our private stores in the loft. We found no water-proof boots here. I think these should be made here at the station every winter in sufficient quantities so as to supply the herders for the coming summer. The Captain tells me he has some Kadiak Island boots, but they are so big that they have to be made over again, and many of them are worthless--patched and pieced soles.

Two nights ago one side of the dug-out fell in and held fast the frame of the bed of the sick man. They put in some braces and were able to move the bed to the other side. It was a narrow escape. He or his legs might have been crushed down by the ends of those logs falling in on him. Poor man! He died yesterday. We had a short funeral service and buried him across the creek, northeast of the house.

I have purchased twenty bags of walrus seal-oil and five

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., 4.

walrus-skins. I am buying some Cape Prince of Wales natives, who brought me down here, all the walrus skins to cover our canoe while they are here.

Hoover brought fourteen deer over here for Mr. Bruce. I suppose they were for Mr. Bruce's show. Capt. Healy would not let him land them here, so I suppose he has taken them back to Siberia. I think it will prevent complications and troubles in the future, to refuse to take any deer into herds owned by whites. I think Mr. Bruce will try to organize a company for the exportation of deer. I hope you will watch his movements and if he does find "dupes" to back him, do all in your power to prevent private individuals from engaging in deer business. As far as food supply of Eskimo is concerned, it would simply be a repitition of the salmon canneries and whaling industry.

If there is a better living or any profits in the reindeer industry, the Eskimo should have it, and not the white man. And while the Educational department of the Government is experimenting in the matter, the Eskimo should have the benefit of those experiments, and not corporations similar to those engaged in salmon canneries in Southern Alaska.

Mr. Bruce left a letter here, in which he accused me of criticising the administration, trading rifles, etc. In justice to me, I think that he should be informed that trading

Rev. Shelton Bucksen, D. D., C.

rifles was not the real or only cause of his being discharged But, to cover up a scandal, it was put that way. Also, I was in no way responsible for you hearing of the scandal, and, further, I had consented to be assistant under him. As for the trading rifles two years ago, neither he nor any other man could prove that I did. No rifles or cartridges will be traded here this year.

Mrs. Lopp was very much disappointed in not seeing you. She sends her respects. The baby is growing.

I am too busy to write you more at present, and will close by asking you to remember us in your daily devotions.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

(Cont'd)

Reindeer Station,
Port Clarence, Alaska,
Aug. 20th, 1898.

Dear Sir:

I enclose the reports which you kindly loaned me.

Since I last wrote you we have completed the "lean-to" or shed and have the herders living in there. We are just completing a small office in the hall, where we will keep all our trade goods and do all our trading over a half-door. In a few days we will have a log house (15 x 12) finished. I think we will let Charley and Mary live in it. Charley is anxious to get a herd of deer and is willing to stay and trust to your generosity for his reward. Of course I can only promise him two deer for the first year, but he thinks you will give him more as you promised him more last year, and I hope you will give him more than two if he stays here and does his duty. Charley is almost as good as a white man to have around--in some ways much better.

Moses, from the Yukon, will remain here. It is no wonder he would not stay last spring. They put him in that filthy herders' dug-out, which was already over-crowded, to sleep, and he refused to stay, preferring, he says, an Eskimo house

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.

to the one the United States had built. We have thirteen herders now. We have three on night watch and two on day watch and use all the extra men on the work. The "Bear's" carpenter built us a scow and dutky, both of which have been very useful already. We made three trips after drift-logs for our log-cabin and for fuel. Mr. Carpenter is a good workman and worked very hard during the summer. Mackey did very well.

Very truly,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

(COPY)

Reindeer Station,
Point Clarence, Alaska.
Aug. 31st, 1898.

Dear Sir,-

I enclose you our order for supplies for next year and also orders for herders' supplies and for trade goods. I suppose it will be most convenient to order of Mr. Foster. I have no choice in the matter, but want everything first class. The list for herders' supplies and trade goods express about the proportionate amounts of the various supplies. So you will have to decide as to the quantity, etc. The teachers' supplies are for superintendent and wife and one assistant, only. So, if more whites are employed, additional supplies must be sent. Strike out the trade list I have received also a quantity of ammition from the "Bear" and Mrs. Thomas. But you can see how much it amounts to from the receipt and order which will be forwarded to you, and can decide how much we will need.

I am ordering no trade goods for myself. If we remain here another year we would prefer to take what little stuff we want out of the reindeer goods, and then you would take it out of our salaries. This would save us the trouble of having separate shipping bills, keeping the goods separate, etc.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, 2.

Since Mr. Thornton's death, it has occurred to me that it would simplify matters if the station owned all the furniture. As it is here, the station owns part and we own part.

I suppose the board will at its next sitting have all summer we will settle next year when we settle about the supplies.

I have consulted Capt. A. A. Healy in regard to the most important steps I have taken this summer. I have purchased some grass, quantity, and supplies of Mrs. Thornton also from the A. M. A.

We have found that reindeer moss, and clay make very good mortar for log houses. We have just completed one for Charley (32 x 16). We hope to build several more. We want to make some plans and nets next year. So we hope you will have an opportunity to investigate and send us the proper kind of twine. I think it would be well to send up more lumber for storehouses, flooring and lining of log houses. As for building a new dwelling house next year, I don't think it necessary unless you can afford to get more people here.

I have furnished the "Bear's" surgeon with a copy of our drug bill, and he says if you will write to him he will tell you whatthings will be needed for next year. Part of our mail this last year was lost on the Yukon, so we would like if the "Bear" would bring most of it. If you could write us for

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.

Str. whalers in February and March, I might be able to hear from you a few days before the "Bear" arrives.

Grubin is doing very well.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

P. S.

If you can get lumber shipped up here as reasonable as you did last, I think it would be well to send up about the same amount of lumber which you sent last year, with the exception of the 1 x 4 stuff, and instead of 4 inch flooring send 3 inch.

I have bought some clothing of Mrs. Thornton for Mr. Grubin and have given her an order on you.

(COPY)

Fort Clarence, Alaska,
Aug. 31st, 1893.

Dear Sir,-

Now that Mr. Thornton has been murdered at the instigation of a bad boy--hood-lum--and pilfering thief, it seems evident that we need, too, a rude native police force organized by the U. S. R. M. cutter at all these Eskimo settlements. These police should be liberally paid and be appointed by and responsible to the cutter. Hood-lum characters like Ti-talk should be punished by these police or held prisoner until the cutter arrives. And the cutter should have authority delegated to try and punish all offenders. I hope you can influence the Interior Department to ask the Treasury Department to confer such power and authority on its cutter in these waters. If Capt. Healy were instructed accordingly, I am sure he would take pleasure in providing and organizing such a police force, as he has had so much experience with these natives, that with the help of the teachers he could make a success of it.

I hope you will do everything in your power to bring about such a state of affairs.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, 2.

We have appointed four police here.

I write you hastily.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

P. S.

Nov-ee-gox, the man who was put in irons and had shipped on the "Silver Wave", is here, and is reported to have made threats against the station. The natives have promised to send him to King's Island.

If the native police had been employed, as they were this year previous, I think Mr. Newton would not have been murdered by the pilferers.

(COPY)

Reindeer Station,
Port Clarence, Alaska,
Sept. 2nd, 1893.

Dear Sir,-

I have been so rushed with the work this summer that I have not given the deer, their management, distribution, etc., as much thought as I had expected. I herded, however, one night, with Jack, one of the Siberian dogs you left us. There seems to be no art in herding. They are more easily herded than cattle. There are about 345 in the herd now, and I suppose next year we will have about 500, with the increase. The herd is already large to handle. I think it would be a good plan to give or loan Charley and three or four more herders about 20 deer each, so that they could put them together and have a herd of about 75 or 100 deer. They could keep them south or north of here, and at the end of two or three years could pay back to the station here the number of deer which they had received. I think it important to do something like this next year. One real example of a man like Charley at the head of a herd of deer would do much towards educating the people up to the advantages of becoming deer-men. I hope you will consider this matter.

I have often thought that if you were removed from office

by this administration, the success of the reindeer scheme might be imperilled, and I hope, if such a thing should happen, you could have the management of the station turned over to Capt. Healy. He is very much interested in the deer and people, has spent a great deal of time and labor trying to further the scheme, and, I suppose, has had such an extensive experience that he could give the station a thorough overhauling every year.

I hope Mr. Bruce will not come up here next year as the agent for a corporation to import deer. His man Wagoner traded five gallons of liquor on the other side this year for deer.

Those who herded here last year and have two deer in the herd, have offered to sell them to Charley (who is now a herder) for four deer-skins each.

If they have trouble in finding a man for the Cape, and you can get a good man for the station here, Mrs. Lopp and I will go back to the Cape. But, of course, since we are settled here, we would prefer to stay here another year. I sincerely hope a good conscientious minister can be found to come up to the Cape next year.

Very truly,

(Signed) M. T. Lopp.

(Over)

Geo. Sheldon Harkson, Esq.

P. S.

Probably I have not made clear to you our proposed plan of distribution.

I think, while natives are learning to herd they should be clothed and fed and paid a small salary, from one to four dollars per month, according to age, efficiency, etc.; and at the end of one year, in some cases two, loan four or five of your best herders twenty or thirty deers each. Let them put them together and keep them on a new range of pasture ten or twenty miles from here, the superintendent of this station giving them general direction as to the management, slaughtering, etc. At the end of two or three years their herd will have increased so much that they can pay back to the Government what they have borrowed, and will have become so thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of herding, avoiding restrictions in slaughtering, etc., that they be trusted to assume the full management of their herd. By this method fifteen or twenty herders could be trained here every year and could be sent out with two or three new herds of deer, which the Government would loan them, until they could pay them back, on condition, of course, that the Government superintend and regulate the management of the herd as long as they have deer in it.

Of course, the Central valley may be the best, but at this

Mr. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

It occurs to me that it is easier for the Government to make it do it than what Lapland does. I write you this so that you may consider it and it will not be new to you next year.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Gen. Agt. for Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

(COPY)

Steamer "Bear",

East Cape, Siberia,

July 18th, 1893.

Captain M. A. Healy, U. S. R. M.,

Commanding:

Sir,-

In obedience to your instructions, on July 5th, 1893 I assumed temporary charge of the Reindeer Station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and found a most deplorable state of affairs existing at that place.

The reindeer were in good condition and had increased in numbers, but this was due probably more to the excellent pasturage and the careful attention of the experienced Siberian herders than to good management on the part of the Superintendent.

The condition of the main building was the first thing that occupied my attention. I found back of the house and extending to the privy, a distance of thirty feet, a sheet of stagnant water over a foot deep in some places. This water had been allowed to stand and leak in under the house, until the entire ground under the stores was covered to a depth of several inches, the stores themselves resting on the timbers or else in the water, no floor ever having been laid to keep them dry. Old clothes, boots, seal-

Capt. H. A. Healy, 2.

We built a dry storage place and put the flour and beans in it, drained off the water, and filled in the space between the ground timbers with gravel, preparatory to flooring. It took two entire days for the water to run off.

There were three cooking stoves at the Station, but for some unknown reason it had been deemed best to use an old wood-stove which burned great quantities of wood and gave very little heat. We set up one of the ranges, which gave very satisfactory results.

Instead of flooring the house, a ditch had been dug for one-fourth of a mile and the floor-boards used in its construction, for the ostensible purpose of supplying water to the whalers, when there was already an abundant water supply provided by nature, and very easy of access.

The tents occupied by the herders were pitched near the house, in the wetest possible place. We gave them some old lumber for flooring and had them pitch their tents on the brow of the bluff where it was dry.

The clothing of the herders and others employed at the Station was in a very bad condition, notwithstanding that the book of expenditures showed an abundant supply had been issued to each person; and there were no seal-skins and other such articles from which to make clothing and boots.

skins, and other rubbish had been thrown into this water, in the house, and allowed to rot, so that when we removed them the odor was sickening. Stored away in various corners we found putrid fish and meat, which had evidently been put away for safe keeping and then forgotten.

The trade pots and kettles as found resting in the water and so rusted as to be barely fit for use, and the flour and other dry stores were stowed immediately over the water, with no flooring between to keep out the moisture. Most of the beef and pork and all the bags of salt were in the water when we found them.

The lower sash of one window had been out for two months, allowing the rain to beat in. We put a new one in place. In the west end of the house the ground timbers had been sawed away to make a place for the stabling of the sled-door, and overhead three of the girders had been removed for some unexplained reason, causing the side of the house to bulge out and weakening it to a considerable extent.

An ice-chest had been built in the house proper, for what purpose it is hard to determine, and two machine-turned doors, brought from San Francisco at great trouble and expense, had been sawed up to make part of the bulkhead.

The overflow from the melting ice in this chest had helped to swell the standing water in the house.

Capt. N. A. Healy, R.

The large dug-out was in nearly the same condition as the main building, filthy and disorderly in the extreme, it being evident that the various calls from nature had been acceded to in the house rather than in the place provided for that purpose.

The sleeping accommodations in both houses were literally alive with vermin, and all of the cooking utensils were in a most filthy condition.

The dug-out in which the herders were obliged to live during the winter was in a most terrible state. I crawled through the mud, slush, and filth part of the way in, but made a hasty exit, not caring to witness the sight which my sense of smell told me I must see.

I discovered, from one of the herders, that a deer had been lying for two weeks out in the hills with her leg broken, having been bitten by a dog which was Mr. Bruce's personal property. We went out and shot the deer, it being impossible to set the leg, mortification having set in. The next day I shot another one of his dogs, which was chasing the deer.

In the checking of the inventory I had no original to go by, but took Mr. Bruce's Return for the quarter ending June 30th, 1898. I found this Return correct in all particulars, and so certified in my receipt to him.

In the checking of this inventory I received no help from him,

Capt. M. A. Healy, U.

but rather all the delay and hindrance possible.

I followed out your instructions in regard to the landing of the reindeer by the schooner "Berwick", boarding the vessel when she arrived and informing the master of his violation of the law.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I felt anxious for the safety of the deer while under my charge, the Siberian herders having all gone home on the "Bear", and the last remaining herder, Kom-e-k-sena, having quit work, on Mr. Bruce's representations, the day I arrived. It is also my firm belief that it was at his instigation that the other natives refused to work, my ignorance of the language and his command of it giving him the advantage.

However, when he left, taking with him eight of the natives for the presumable purpose of setting up some sort of a show in the States, I engaged other herders, the natives at once returned to work, and everything worked smoothly, until, upon the arrival of the "Bear", I was relieved by Mr. W. T. Lopp.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Chester M. White.

3rd Lieut., U. S. R. M.

(Story) Reindeer.

Congress, by making an appropriation during the last session for the introduction of the domestic reindeer of Siberia into the Territory of Alaska, has by that act emphasized its approval of the project. The Interior Department has also shown great interest in the matter by many official acts, and the Treasury Department has announced its sympathy with the movement in unmistakable terms. A great number of philanthropists have given their strongest endorsement of it by money contributions, and no more forcible evidence of correctness than this can be adduced.

Anything that man can accomplish can be done with an adequate force to work with. The interest shown by Congress and by private individuals, and the material aid furnished by them, have resulted in the establishment of what is known as the "Port Clarence Reindeer Station".

The experience of two years has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the purchase in Siberia and the transportation to Alaska of domestic reindeer are possible, feasible, and practicable, and if one winter may be taken as a criterion, the deer, when once landed on our side, grow more vigorously and thrive better in Alaska than in Siberia. Owing to the severity of the season, those that were landed last summer in Alaska did wonderfully well during the entire winter. They found an abundance of food, were in prime

condition throughout the year, and have multiplied in a remarkable ratio.

The fact being established that the deer can be easily bought and as easily transported, and, when once landed, all the conditions are found infinitely better on this coast than on that of Siberia, for their increase and propagation, it appears that the natural state of things being proved advantageous, the ultimate success of the project lies entirely with the methods employed in the management of the Government reindeer stock-farm. With a proper management, based on strict business principles, I can foresee--without being Utopian--great benefits that will come to the natives and to the country at large.

Since the location and natural advantages of Port Clarence have been tested and found conducive to the propagation of deer, I would suggest that the Government reserve a large tract of land here, including coast and interior sections, in order to provide against preemption by private parties, and thus to secure a permanency of possession where it is known that the animals thrive.

As to the organization of the establishment, I would call to my aid the methods employed on the model stock-farms of the West, the system of conducting similar work in many agricultural and industrial colleges, and the systems in force at various religious missions where success in the management of stock has been

attained. With these as guides, I would draw regulations for the government and care of the reindeer-farm. Of course the information obtained from the above sources would be modified by the peculiar conditions existing in this undertaking, and, as the industry develops and the interests become widely spread, other modifications would doubtless be necessary.

In my opinion, a young, unmarried man is not suitable for appointment as superintendent of the station. Being in a measure removed from the restraints of civil law, and being altogether freed from the restrictions of society, he would be strongly tempted to commit such acts as would seriously affect his usefulness. Therefore, I should say that a married man, with the softening and salutary influences of a family surrounding him, would be preferable for superintendent. I would employ the natives as foremen and herdsmen to act under his orders and supervision, and a regular system of work should be instituted, and a proper distribution of the working force should be inaugurated. Taking Rev. Dr. Duncan as a guide, I believe that by building suitable dwellings for the natives, keeping a school for them, and employing as many of them as the demands and necessities of the station will allow, the reindeer station can be made a useful and elevating factor in their lives, and could in time be made self-supporting. As the natives of Port Clarence seem to be to a greater degree

shiftless and improvident than those of some other settlements, in the beginning it might be deemed wise to select natives from Cape Prince of Wales and King's Island, for the more prominent and responsible positions. In any event, natives of good character could be chosen, and to them the houses could be given or sold on easy terms of payment. Perhaps it would be best for them to make some small payment to increase their sense of the value of their homes.

In the conduct of the station, I would begin at once to save those parts of such of the deer as die or are killed, which have a commercial value or can be used at the settlement, and would make the superintendent responsible for securing these and for their issue. A complete account of receipts and expenditures should be kept, and this should be rendered to the general agent for his expenditures.

Such of the natives as are employed about the station as herders, sled-drivers, wood-cutters, house-servants, etc., with moderate salary, should have their duties regulated according to the seasons. Others, not regularly employed as herds, could be taught to make boots, mats, and skin clothing. These things could be sold to the men of the whaling fleet. If care were taken to have them well made, and a supply could be depended upon at reasonable rates, there is no doubt in my mind that at nearly the

beginning, the people about the reindeer station would attain to a state of prosperity which would be a continual incentive to emulation among those of the surrounding settlements. In order to insure the success of these industries from the first, it would be necessary to secure a supply of skins and other articles needed for the manufacture of such clothing, boots, and gloves; but these can be readily attained and at small cost from those more favorably situated than the Port Clarence people for securing them.

The whaling fleet could be canvassed and the quantity of the above articles for which it would afford a market could be approximately ascertained, and thus a regular trade could be built up, giving occupation and subsistence to a large number of natives. The Traffic called into life through this small beginning would naturally be extended as the need for it increased, and the reindeer station would become known throughout a large portion of the Territory, and its civilising and elevating influence would be widely spread.

I would say a few words here on behalf of the members of the whaling fleet, whose early visits to this part of our country have opened the way for the forces which are now beginning to operate for the good of the natives. These men have the same vices and the same virtues that are found amongst men in any other calling of life; but, while their weaknesses and their faults have been

dwelt upon and perhaps enlarged, no recognition of the value of their contact with the natives has been vouchsafed, although evidences of its worth are constantly seen, and this is especially noticeable in the fact that they are becoming aware of their uncleanliness, and are making feeble efforts to appear clean.

For the time, the schooling should tend chiefly to material improvement.

First, cleanliness in houses, persons, and clothing. Second, better modes of living and more energy in providing for the future teaching the value of superabundance over mere subsistence.

Eventually, such helps to labor as strong sewing-machines and other implements could be introduced, and they would aid and improve the manufactures.

In connection with the school, I would establish a home large enough to accomodate ten or twelve children, and by removing them from the environment of their former lives, make it possible to instruct them to permanent advantage in Christian civilization.

In due time a small chapel might be erected, and there, after having led them step by step to a true conception of the principles of religion, would be found the consummation of the hopes of all who have given earnest work and great solicitude for the welfare of the natives of Alaska.

I could dwell at great length on this subject, feeling the deep

interest which a long, if somewhat broken period of observation of the needs of the people must generate, but submit these few hints in brief, for enlargement upon and the carrying into effect by any one who has the welfare of the natives at heart, and the ability and energy necessary to success.

The views expressed in relation to the management of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, which were drafted a few weeks ago, were jotted down prior to the change of the superintendent of the Station, and consequently before a closer inspection of the methods pursued by Mr. Bruce was afforded.

Since Dr. Jackson left, the duty of inspecting and arranging about the Station and of helping the new appointee, has come more directly to me, and from what I have seen and have learned from reports, neither order, system, care, nor management was exercised. This only emphasizes more strongly what I have written, already.

Mr. Bruce told me that there was nothing to learn in the care and management of deer. Had there been, and were he called upon to exercise it, the stock would have been in the same wretched condition that characterized the whole station outfit.

The superintendent's house was in such a state of filth and disorder that no self-respecting man would consent to live in it. For two days a large force from this ship, in charge of an officer

worked steadily about the building in order to make it habitable, and there is yet much to be done before it can be said to be even fairly comfortable.

The dug-out in which the herders were housed would be considered an outrage by the most indifferent; yet the superintendent not only made no effort to improve it, but seemed incapable of perceiving that any amelioration was needed.

It may be as well to say no more of the social conduct of the assistant superintendent than that it was a disgrace alike to the Christian race and to the official position which he held.

I prohibited Mr. Bruce's agent from landing deer on the Government reservation, being guided in this action by obvious reasons.

First, I do not believe that Governmental and private property can mingle without serious detriment to one and many complications affecting both.

Second, notwithstanding the presence of the Government agent, he chartered a vessel on private account, for the importation of these cattle, without any reference whatever to the customs laws.

Again, I did not deem it right or proper that individuals, for their own private interests, should be granted permission to traffic under the concession made by Russia to the United States, to trade on the Siberian Coast, with breech-loading rifles. It seemed to me to be an encroachment upon the courtesy extended by one government to another. Moreover, the right to do any trading

whatever on the Siberian Coast, by foreigners, is withheld by Russian law.

We are informed by the natives from whom the deer were purchased, and by the Captain of the schooner, that five gallons of whiskey were part of the barter for the deer.

As superintendent of the reindeer station, I could not see that Mr. Bruce was authorized to make disbursements in this way. I have learned that his alleged intention was to carry the deer thus procured to the States, and exhibit them in a dime museum, together with the natives whom he induced to accompany him. This act of persuading the natives to leave their homes for we know not what, could not have received the sanction of the department, to say nothing of the general public. Surely it is grotesque and unseemly that the high moral sense which prompted the enterprise of importing reindeer for the benefit of the natives of Alaska should be demeaned into the medium for starting a sheep show. I sincerely hope that legal steps will be taken to force Mr. Bruce to care properly for these natives and in due time return them to their homes.

A few are beginning to speculate upon the probable money-making possibilities in the importation of reindeer. If such an enterprise were started and should be found profitable, and Armour or

Gudahy should open a large establishment in this vicinity, how long would the reindeer of Siberia and Alaska last? Ten years would see this country swept of them, and the object for which the reindeer station was insittuted (the increase of food supplies for the natives) would have worked as a boomerang to the total destruction of the deer in Siberia and Alaska, and to the extinction of the whale, the walrus, and the seal would be added that of the deer; so that those who endeavored to benefit those poor people would have been their executioners; and all for the lack of fore-thought, or fore-sight.

Again, if the deer should come to be sought after from a commercial point, whiskey, with its misery and death, would be the exchange for food, clothing, health and happiness. Should applications be made at the Treasury Department for permission to trade for deer as a private interest, I trust that every legal impediment will be placed in opposition to granting them, and that the obligation of entering at a customs-house will not be receded from.

In relation to the conduct and management of the station, I may say that nothing can be accomplished without a system. While much time is given to securing adequate appropriations, nothing is being done to systematize the scheme. This is now the most important part of the work and should receive immediate and close attention.

I believe that if a uniformity in the plans of education were adopted, and a resident inspector appointed, much good could be accomplished. He should be called upon to visit and inspect the schools while in session, and be given authority to regulate matters according to surroundings. Such an officer, residing at the reindeer station, has at hand, in the trained deer, the necessary means of transportation. He could go north as far as Point Barrow, during one season, visiting the different schools en route, and the next year could inspect the stations in the Yukon district.

It must be obvious that such an appointee should be a man of strong will, of good administrative and executive ability, thoroughly in earnest about the work, and unswerving in the application of needed remedies wherever found. One great difficulty observed in nearly every scheme removed from the direct supervision of the Department, is the lack of force in its agents.

As the deer are now numerous enough to insure a large yearly increase, I believe that more money expended about the station, as previously pointed out, would be of great advantage to the whole enterprise.

Through some knowledge of the character of the people whom this project is to benefit, I will say that I should not deem it wise to apportion the deer among them with the view of their forming

the nuclei for large, individual herds. Experience has taught the Siberians that for economy and protection, community herding must be resorted to, and, as the same conditions exist in Alaska, I would suggest that this be held in mind when the period for distribution shall have arrived. It might be well in the beginning to see that trustworthy persons be given the general supervision of the herds near the several stations as a measure of restraint and security against hurtful treatment.

In conclusion, I must state that things have developed this year which force me to urge upon you the expediency of inaugurating a system in the deer farming, and of exercising a close scrutiny in the employment of agents. I do not consider myself as any authority whatever in this matter, but Mr. Lopp--whom I think a very good man--has started in a small way a system amongst the employes at the station, and much better results are anticipated than have heretofore been produced.

(COPY)

San Francisco, Cal.,

Oct. 12th, 1883.

Dear Doctor,-

Draft received yesterday, together with your letter of the 4th inst. Thanks for the interest you have taken in the matter.

I told you at Fort Clarence, I believe, what I expected to do in regard to the reindeer matter. I forwarded you an extract from the "Chronicle" of what purported to be from the report made by Healy in which he took me to task. I have written for a copy of his report, and when received will have something to say.

I did send breech-loading arms and ammunition, together with other goods, to Siberia, but I did not send whiskey, and although I have not heard from the vessel I chartered, I know no whiskey was aboard the vessel, and was not traded by my agent.

I intend that the Government and the country shall know of Capt. Healy's conduct in the Arctic, and I am free to say to you, as I shall declare at the proper time, that not only is Capt. Healy responsible for the Thornton tragedy, but that his presence in the Arctic is a farce and an outrage.

I expect to leave here within a couple of weeks. Will be in Washington some time in December or January.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Minor W. Bruce.

(COPY)

Juneau, Alaska,

Jan. 2nd, 1892.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,-

Your letter relative to Rev. King's matter as delegate to the General Assembly, and also with respect to Gov. Knapp's position on the school question, was received.

Gov. Knapp's action does not surprise me in the least, for he is the smallest man I ever heard of, who occupied a prominent position, and his persistant demand of the $600.00 as salary is in reality a downright robbery. Upon what reasonable ground can he base his demand? He averaged one short visit (per year) to the Juneau schools, and in fact has been a stumbling block to the school work in Alaska ever since he could not (owing to the disapproval of the school-board) place his son and daughter in charge, as teachers, of the principal schools at Sitka. The money which the Governor took from the Commissioner we could use, in fact, we stood in need of it here, and could put it to very good use in clearing off the school lots, so as to furnish a play-ground for the children, which first would have to be drained, so as to convert the now marshy ground to such use.

Mr. Hamilton fully understands the situation here, and the

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, D.

partment of the school-board with respect to the misrepresentations of Gov. Knapp.

The school system in Alaska never was in a better shape than it now is, and I am sure, if Gov. Knapp had been in charge, he could never have brought about the change, since the people here look upon him as a man of very light calibre, on account of his smallness of mind.

If there is anything I can do for you, let me know. I shall always be pleased to serve you.

Mrs. Heid wishes to be remembered.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. G. Heid.

(COPY)

New York City,

#327 W. 12th St.,

Dec. 17th, 1891.

Capt. J. H. Knowles,

#25 California St.,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir,-

I write to ask whether you would be willing to advance $1,500 worth of goods yearly to me and Mr. Lopp, to trade to the natives at Cape Prince of Wales, the furs, ivory, and whale-bone (if any) to be consigned to you and sold by you, and the net profits to be equally divided between you and us.

Last year we made such an arrangement with C. D. Ladd, and he is willing to continue it; he treated us very squarely; but for reasons which need not be mentioned now, we would prefer to make the arrangement with you instead of him.

What would be the lowest rate of profit you would be willing to accept for yourself?

We are sincerely interested in the natives and desire to give them as good prices as possible and so enable them to obtain the appliances of civilization; and we might wish to sacrifice a part of our possible profits for their sakes.

We should want flour, cloth, tools, tobacco, household utensils

Capt. J. H. Knowles, R.

rifles, ammunition, etc.

If we do not succeed in getting the law against trading rifles repealed, could you fix it so that we would have no trouble about trading them? Dr. Jackson, Capt. Healy, and all who know anything about the Eskimo are agreed, I think, that the law is foolish and unnecessary, but Capt. Healy may think himself bound to enforce it.

We should want whale-guns, too, although the chances for getting whales at our place are nothing like so good as at Point Barrow; we think we could secure a few.

We estimate the total yearly value of furs and ivory at the Cape at $3,000.00 or $4,000.00; but we might build up a large trade with the adjacent country.

What would be the freight charges on such a stock as I have indicated?

An early reply will oblige.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. R. Thornton.

P. S.

If you prefer it, we could put in from $300.00 to $500.00 apiece.

(COPY)

Mobile, Ala.,

Dec. 23rd, 1892.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

My Dear Sir:

I am pleased I had the pleasure of meeting you and receiving the valuable information you had to impart about Alaska.

I have just made a report on the applicability of the new Bill for Alaska, proposed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and have pointed out and suggested some changes in it.

One, that Juneau be established as a regular court and that Wrangel be only a Commissioner's court.

Another, that the clerk be allowed to appoint deputies and secure offices at Sitka, Juneau, and Unalaska, instead of Sitka and Wrangel. Deputy clerks at Juneau and Unalaska will facilitate the commencement of suits and filing of papers, and also will facilitate naturalization, because they can take and file declarations of intention to become citizens. Final papers can only be issued after examination in open court.

Commissioners have pretended to do this, but their action is illegal.

I have recommended that Sand Point or Unga should be a regular station for a Commissioner and deputy marshall, instead of Sand Point. At the present time, a commissioner and marshall are more

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, 2.

needed at Unga, in consequence of the class of citizens that the Apollo gold-mine has brought there. We have had one murder already at Unga.

I have recommended a limit to the number of justices of the peace and constables to 21, or not to exceed 3 in each of the 7 proposed Commissioners' districts. You know how the present Governor would abuse the appointing power, if not limited.

I recommend also a few other minor changes.

The Commissioner of Education of Alaska ought to have a copy of my report upon the murder of "Edwards" and the outrage upon Dr. Corbett, together with the exhibits attached thereto and accompanying the same. The attitude of the Kake Indians and their love for "Edwards" and their desire for education are there brought out, also the character of "Kakaras" and "Corbett."

He ought also to have my report on the Sale of Liquor in Alaska; its Missions and School, with Appendices.

I am much interested in the matter you gave me on Alaska. I would like to hear from you further, and would like for you to send me what public documents you think would be of interest to me also the Bulletin #1 you spoke of. Doctor, call on me at any time for any assistance I can be to you.

I feel indignant at the method for insinuations in Gov. Knapp's last Report.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Allan H. Dougall,

(COPY)

Sitka, Alaska,

Oct. 12th, 1893.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:-

Your communication of Aug. 12th was handed me as I passed through Juneau on Sept. 23rd, to which I shall now reply with pleasure, giving you the desired information regarding Gov. Kenny, or as near as I can give it.

Gov. Kenny passed through Juneau on the first steamer down in October. I believe on his way to Chicago and Washington. He came into my school just as I was opening school for the day and stayed for the opening exercises and roll-call, after which we talked a few minutes together. Then he went into Mr. Dunbar's room. The only interest he manifested was in asking me something about their, the children's, Indian names, and then coming forward and looking at the roll or list of names. On his return from the east he did not call, and this was the only time he was ever in my school. The visit was not over fifteen minutes.

He spent two weeks in Juneau attending court, last spring.

Rev. Sheldon Dec. 2.

past before the closing of my school term, but cld not visit the school near as I remember of spending with the Curtis's the evening. I leave home at about Aleppo, or later to give notice beginning Sept. 1st and closing the 1st of June. 1893.

I trust my sister-in-law will give as good, if not better satisfaction in the duties as I did. I brought her up with me and she at once went to the school-room here in Miss Gilbert's place. She left on the same steamer on which I came. Poor girl, I am sorry for her. She will have many hours, listen to the reasoning of persuasion. As you have seen her recently you doubtless understand all about it.

Trusting this letter may prove satisfactory to you, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Harriet A. Smith.

(COPY)

(Private)

Reindeer Station,
Fort Clarence, Alaska,
Aug. 23rd, 1893.

Kind Friend:

The vessel lost at Point Barrow, as you know had to
winter--as I learn from various sources--quickly,
and aground. I hear some of the "Bear's" men say they
thought part or all of the lumber scattered along the beach so
there will be lost on account of the weather.

Truly yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

(COPY)

Port Clarence,

H. M. S. "Enterprise",

April 4th, 1850.

Dr. W. Collins,

Naval Prince of Wales:

Sir,-

I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of the instructions of Capt. Sir R. M'Clure, and in consideration of the severe illness of his brother Lieut. Wynniatt, which will prevent him from the service and he is placed in charge.

You will need an assistant, and no more can be procured from the ships. I am requested Capt. M'Clure, of H.M.S. Prince of Wales, that he let you have a man from your crew.

You will need four sledges, and to take as many time. There is no one Eskimo, who has been in service with his wife (the wife has agreed for the season) and you. He seems faithful and has been to Captain Kellett.

It is possible Capt. M'Clure may have crossed Siberian barrens. If so, you will have sufficient time, that he fails to secure from Siberia and has supplies at Nelson. Be very careful about your stock, as you will have no intercourse here. The bear is very fat, but are difficult

W. T. Lopp #.

and housed, also furnished with tobacco or its equivalent, at Government expense. The Siberian herders are the experienced Eskimo one will receive, in addition to the above, $50.00 worth of barter goods at the end of the year, one the experienced ones, $30.00 worth. If they prefer it they can be paid a portion of the above from time to time as they may need it, only so that at the end of the year the amount received shall not exceed the total amount allowed.

When food is plenty and cheap, you will purchase, with the supplies at the Station, such oil, meat, dried fish, skins, etc., as are needed at the Station. You are also authorized to purchase wood from the natives.

In addition to the paid herders, it is desired that you take into the Station a number of vice-acute young men to learn the management of deer. They will be fed, clothed, and housed at Government expense. If they have been faithful to their duties and shown aptitude in learning for one full year at the Station, you are authorized to allow them two deer, which can be marked with their brand but must be continued in the general herd. At the end of the second year you can give them five more. I think it will be well to encourage them to remain with the herd for three or four years, when they will have sufficient deer so that two or three of the herders, by

W. T. Lopp, 3.

retaining their holdings, can start a new farm.

If, after a fair trial of a few months, a young man is lazy, indifferent, or dull, you had better send him away from the Station and give his place to a more promising one. There is a constant sifting process going on among white men, and the same process is equally needful among the natives.

I would like the first herders especially to be picked men, the ablest and best among their people, as that class will alone secure the best results from the introduction of the deer.

Please read carefully the first letter of instructions given last year and printed in the report, and report which you have.

For the present fiscal year, closing June 30th, 1904, you can use the Government fuel and kerosine oil.

You will keep a kind, but firm, discipline, and take special pains to care for the Siberian herders and make them so like the work that they shall become weaned away from Siberia and led to settle down permanently in Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

Oct 30th 3

Mr James Forbes -

Dear Cousin

Yours of 27th received
Whenever you get the $10.000 please telegraph
me & I will let you know if it is in time to
assist us. Also let me know the probabilities
as to the $20.000. If we could get $10.000
to meet the most pressing demands, I think
we could wait a few weeks for the other $20.000

Very Truly Yours -

Sheldon Jackson

Oct 31st 3

Mr James Voorhees

Amsterdam -

Dear Cousin

I wrote you last evening that if the Trustees of the Concord could get $10.000 to meet the most pressing payments of the Contractors, and $20.000 later they could get along -

I now find that if we can get $10.000 loan, and you will Extend the present loan of $12000 for 6 months, then we can get along with $15.000 -

That is Extension of loan of $ $11.000 $10.000 additional loan now, and from 12.000 to $15.000 loan a month or Six weeks from now - We will be able next Spring to pay $5000 on indebtedness from the rents. The building is now rented for about $18.000 a year - If the probabilities are good that we can make the loan in the family at 8 pr Ct for one year. I will run it

to Amsterdam, and then if you can you & John return with me and look over the property. Perhaps it will answer just as well for you & John to run down here & stay ~~#~~ my going to you -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

(1)

In 1889 a special call came for work in Arctic Alaska. The Presbyterians, commencing in 1877 at Ft. Wrangel, had grown and widened until they had seven churches, with 580 native communicants and 739 children under instruction.

The Moravians, commencing on the Kuskokwim River in 1885, had their two churches, communicants, and 50 children in school.

The Episcopalian Missionary Society in 1886 had entered the great Yukon River valley, and established themselves the following year at Anvik and later at the mouth of the Tanana River.

In 1886 the Jesuit fathers had also entered the great valley of the Yukon, locating the first year at the mining settlement of Forty Mile Creek, and in 1887, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Ann, located at Kozorifski, Mulato, and Cape Vancouver.

In the meantime, the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society were busy laying foundations at Unalaska and Unga.

In 1890 Swedish missionaries secured a foot-hold at Kiknuk at the east of the glaciers that sweep down the sides of Mt. St. Elias, and at Unalaklik, on the northeast coast of Behring Sea.

The women of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society were also entrenching themselves at the mouth of Cook's Inlet, on the islands of Kadiak and Afognak.

The Quakers had quietly but effectively commenced work at Douglas Island.

But the great Arctic region remained untouched and unsolicited, its thousands of Eskimo continuing to live and die without God and without hope. On the Arctic Coast, stretching from Bering Straits to Point Barrow, the most northern point on the mainland of the continent, were three large settlements, to-wit, Point Barrow, Cape Prince of Wales, and Point Hope, 310 and 220 miles apart, respectively. As a commencement to the work among the Arctic Eskimo, it was suggested that these three places should be at once occupied. The proposition involved almost insurmountable difficulties. The field was inaccessible, perhaps as much so as any other portion of the earth. Usually, for a few days in July or August, the eternal ice-fields broke away from the shore and left sufficient open water for a few whalers and the Government ship to reach the more northern station. But this is not always certain, as ~~on [illegible]~~ in 1891 the Government vessel failed to reach Point Barrow, on account of the ice. The region is desolate, beyond description—a bleak ~~[illegible]~~ dreary and frozen

waste, wherein the primeval silence of nature, the hills itself seems to be dead. All food supplies, except those drawn from wild birds and animals procured in the short summer and kept frozen for winter use, had to be brought from San Francisco, 4,000 miles distant. These supplies usually reach the station once a year, but [redacted] sometimes the ice fields to leave the seas, and [redacted] a belated ones to be [redacted] years. The long Arctic night, with its depressing influence on both mind and body, as dreaded by Arctic explorers who have had occasion to spend two or three winters in that region. To be the missionaries to be faced year after year. A degree of cold four times like this sometimes causes what to fail to freeze they clog, is to be endured. And the missionaries [redacted] daily difficulties. Hundreds of miles of untravelled wastes separated them from the nearest policeman, court of law, or relief. Owing to these and other difficulties, the great missionary organizations of the country were loathe to enter the work, as they had seen it the employment and extinction sacrifice of all men. However, under the stimulus of special contributions, the Home Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church took up the Point Barrow station, sending as their first missionary Mr. Leander M. Stevenson, of Versailles, O. The Junction and

Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church sent Mr. J. B. Driggs, M. D., as their missionary to Point Hope. And the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church sent Mr. Harrison R. Thornton, of Hampden-Sydney, Va., and Mr. W. L. Lopp, of Valley City, Ind., as missionaries to Cape Prince of Wales.

The people to which they were sent are Eskimo: and it may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the largest body of Eskimo in the world are in Alaska, numbering from 15,000 to 17,000 souls. The Aleutians are found stretching at long intervals around the three great ocean sides of Alaska, to-wit, the Arctic, Bering Sea, and North Pacific Coast, and as far to the East as Mt. St. Elias.

Another couple for the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales and a third couple for St. Lawrence Island.

Applications should be addressed to

Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

In the meantime, reader, we ask that you make special daily prayer, this winter, that the right people shall be led of God to offer themselves for these Arctic fields.

Nov 9th 3

Mr C. V. Bainta
Cashier Merchants Nat'l Bank
New York

Dear Sir

I enclose you draft for $1681.[17/100]
Which place to my Credit on your books
I also send you my bank book
When written up please mail to me
Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

November 10 3.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard,

3 West Fifty-second St., New York City. N.Y.

My dear Friend:

I send you by Adams Express to-day nine cross fox skins from Point Barrow, Alaska. I think that they are sufficient to make you a handsome carriage robe, unless you would prefer to use them for some other purpose. If they are made up, remember that they are quite tender and a lining of cloth should be quilted on the underside, just as you did with the white fox.

If you find that they are not enough for your purpose, please let me know how many more are needed and I will try to get them next year.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 10 3.

Mrs. William Thaw,

P.O. Box 1086, Pittsburgh, Penna.

My dear Friend:

I send you to-day by Adams Express to East Liberty a small polar bear skin, which I hope will be an acceptable addition to your collection of curios. It will have additional interest from the fact that it is from Point Barrow, the northernmost point of the mainland on the North American coast. I wanted you to have some reminder of Alaska on account of your interest in that country.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(COPY)

En Route to Minneapolis, Minn.,
Nov. 8th, 1893.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

You have not heard from me because the secretaries have been absent. One is in China, leaving two here. I had nearly perfected arrangements for a meeting and was about to telegraph you when both were called away.

It is the opinion of Dr. Mc Cabe, who is much interested in Alaska, that it would promote the interest of the work, so far as we are concerned, if you were to come to Minneapolis and confer with the committee, either personally or in an address to them.

I made your article the leading contribution of last week. It contained a typographical error which is corrected this week.

I should not suggest your coming to Minneapolis if you had not stated in your note that it might be possible. Nor have I any authority to promise or imply that any provision can be made for your expenses on such a tour.

Methodists conduct their missionary meeting on an economical plan. The traveling expenses of those officially engaged are provided for; but all who come to promote the interest of

any mission travel as Mr. Pickwick was acknowledged by the club to do--at their own charges, "including the cartage of their luggage".

Personally, I shall be much pleased if you can come. In any case, I shall do what in me lies to promote the interests of the mission at Unalaska.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. M. Buckley.

N. B.

If this scrawl, written at forty miles an hour, is legible, it will be a great success.

K. H.

Nov. 24th 3

Mrs. E. P. Gould,

#4,813 Regent St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.:

My Dear Madam,-

Enclosed find a check for the $120.00 which I promised you on the model cottages at Sitka, Alaska. Please send me duplicate receipts for the same. Mrs. Kinney misunderstood me with regard to the young men who had paid all their indebtedness. Instead of two, it is one. A second one, however, has made all his payments but the last, and will probably pay up next summer. Neither of these young men, however, is occupying a cottage built by the money loaned by the Indian Association: and the monies that I receive from them from time to time I am paying to the ladies for the cottages which they built.

Hoping to see you at the convention, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 5th 3

Mr Lucien C. Warner
2042 – 5th ave N.Y.C

Dear Friend

I mail you to-day, according to your request at Mohonk Lake. Several Lantern Slides

No 1. Reindeer Station Port Clarence
" 3 Storr's Chapel. Cape Prince of Wales
" 5 Eskimo Camp on Beach
" 6 "Whaler "Helen Marr" Arctic Ocean
" 11 Reindeer Station & Dug out. Pt Clarence
" 12 Herd of Domesticated Reindeer

7 Slides @ $.75 $5.25
Express fr San Francisco .75
$6.00.

No 6 of the above list was not ordered by you, but sent to add to the variety.

Hoping you will receive them safely
I remain very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Kind regards to your wife & daughter.

Dec. 5th 3.

Mr. Aug. H. Leibert,
Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

I am very sorry that during my short visit to Bethlehem I did not get to see you. On Saturday I went to Nazareth and Sunday was such a bad day that I did not come down town. I sincerely hope that you are improving rapidly.

Now a small matter of business:- Doctor Jackson has a (mounted) set of Hartmann & Weinland views of Alaska, which he wishes to exchange for the same views unmounted. I spoke to Miss Millspaugh, and she thought the exchange could be made. If it can be done, the Doctor will appreciate the favor. I send by mail to day the set of mounted views - Nos. 1 to 41, inclusive. The Doctor would like, in addition to these, nos. 42 to 49, also unmounted. Please send bill for the new numbers 42 to 49. Hoping that this will not cause you any trouble,

Very truly yours,
William Hamilton.
Asst. Agt. Education for Alaska.

Dec 4th 3

Mrs E. L. Throop Martin

My dear Mrs Martin

I am very much obliged to you for the reading of Mr Cooks & Mrs Perkins letters.

I Married Mrs Perkins to her present husband - but it is so many years since that I knew her that I have forgotten Concerning the Character of her work -

I have an impression that her work was more successful Among the Mexicans than the Navajoes - What I recollect of her is favorable. Her husband was a Carpenter & not her equal intellectually

I think they might both do well at some Indian School -

Remember me kindly to your daughters

Very Respectfully Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 6th 3

Mrs A. N. Parsons

I rejoice to say that after so long delay, I am able to send Mrs Millet & Mrs Pierson, the Copy of the Revision of the Leaflet on the "Native Tribes of Alaska" which you asked for last December —

I confidently expect to send the W. Ex. Com^te the New Leaflet on Alaska before I leave in the Spring

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 4th 3

Mrs. Miller Miss Simon

Dear Friends

I mail you this Ex. the second chapter on the Native Tribes of Alaska. Shu a few days I will send Chapter 3 of the Thlinkets to you; & Kwaads Point Barrow & Kings Island. When you have read the Thlinkets please exchange & send to me & the Kings Island

[illegible]

[illegible]

When the chapter 2 gets back, I want to look over the proof. Please send it to me for correction.

Many Christmas Greetings to you & the [illegible]

I'll send a package [illegible]

Yours [illegible]

Alaska Thlinkets

Dec 9th 3

Mrs James McMinnie
27 Wm St. Cambridgeport Mass

My dear Friend

I have so far failed to find the electrotype of a Child suitable for your leaflet.

I have just written Mrs Hunt of the Echo that I can send her an electrotype of

		Census Report
Kadiak Village	$1.50	Page 78
Mrs Teodorf's School Karluk	1.60	" 190
A group of Boys Karluk	0.75	" 72

This is about the Cost of electrotyping them. They would help out your Alaska Number for Jan

Very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Dec 7 3

Mrs Alma Sargent Court-
Editor of Echo -
Dear Madam

I have received from the last Census Report (1870) a good likeness of Kadiak Village &c. & Mr Frederick Ostrander Off page 190 — a group of boys at Kadiak Off page 72

I can let you have them for the cost Ab about cost of Electrotyping & mailing

Kadiak Village	$1.00
Kadiak School	1.60
" Boys	0.85
	3.85

Please return me the electrotype of Mayor Published in the Echo of Dec 72 & Oblige

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Decemb 7th 3

Mrs D. E. Finke

The 13 Electros ordered by you from the Census Report-
on Nov 14th will be ready to send you in
a few days - Please Please have the Treasurer
send me a Check of $12 for the same.

Kind regards to all friends

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

K. H.

Dec. 16th 3

Rev. Eugene S. Willard.

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Brother,-

It was not till I reached New York a short time since that I comprehended what you intended to tell me the night that I passed through Juneau, with regard to the change in your views concerning the observance of the first day of the week as the time for religious worship. I am greatly distressed concerning it--more than I can tell you. It is in my thoughts almost every day; and what adds to my sorrow is that I have been so taken up with the establishment of missions, which is rather a secular side of gospel work, that I have been unable to keep up my studies of the seminary and the kind of mental drill that would keep me informed on all points of doctrine and faith; so that I feel incompetent to offer you any guidance at the present time. But, at the same time, I cannot rest quietly without making some effort to, if possible, lead you and

and Miss Matthews

yours back to your former belief. Now, I have a warm, personal friend in New York City, the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., who, as Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, has had occa-

Rev. Eugene S. Willard, 2.

sion to give the points concerning the proper time to be observed by the Christian Church special attention. He is a man considerably older than myself, with a warm, sympathetic, Christian heart, and I have asked him to write you. He will not do so in a controversial spirit, because that would be of no service. It would simply antagonize your mind against what he said. But if you are still open to conviction, if you really desire, as I believe you do, to know what is right on the subject, I hope that you will enter into a correspondence with Dr. Atterbury, as a son would go to his father. Dr. Atterbury has been from the beginning a great admirer of your and your wife's splendid work in southeast Alaska, and he feels, just as I do, great sorrow that anything should have tended to lead your mind in the direction in which it seems to have gone in the past few months. I cannot do anything but pray that God will guide me and you in such a way that you will again be brought into harmony with the church of your fathers and yourself, and that I be able to spend your remaining years in the mission in which you have been so much blessed.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

I have asked Dr Atterbury to write you as a Special favor to me - Christmas Greetings to yourself & wife the dear Children, and Misses Matthews & Drew (her)

HOUSE ACCOUNT. 1892.

		Dr.
April 4	Fisher's bill, papering room	1.84
May 13	" " " 4rooms	8.39
" 16	F.A Pool's " for paper	11.96
" 27	Taxes for 1891	32.48
April 1	Water bill	1.32
Sept. 2	F.A. Pool's bill for paper	6.85
" 19	W.H.Dodge's bill. Lumber for side walk	26.45
Oct. 29.	Fisher's bill. Papering four rooms	8.45
Aug. 29	Painting House. Two coats	60.00
Oct. 1	Water bill	1.95
Nov. 3	Parmeley's bill for nails and glass	.98
Sept. 28	Pool's bill for paper	1.17
May 10	Paid McGunna's. Digging holes for trees	1.50
" "	" Trees to set around the house	6.00
" "	" man for cleaning round house	2.00
Aug. 7	" Wilkins for fixing blinds	2.40
Sept. 19	" Mr. Hise for help, building side walk	5.25
Oct. 12	Repair, woodshed. Little house	4.00
Nov. 10	Pan for patching roof to house	1.00
" "	Fixing cellar windows. Banking house	1.50
" "	Paid man for patching 3 bedrooms	1.50
		$186.99

HOUSE ACCOUNT. 1892.

		Cr.
April 2	Mrs. Sayles	12.00
" "	Mr. Gales	12.00
May 27	Mrs. Sayles	8.00
June 30	" "	4.00
July 15	Wm. Sheases	5.00
Aug. 5	Mrs. Sayles	4.00
Sept. 5	" "	4.00
Oct. 5	" "	4.00
Nov. 3	" "	4.00
Dec. 5	Mr. Humphrey	5.00
" 6	Mrs. Sayles	4.00
March 28	J. B. Basset	18.00
		$84.00

Sold House for $1840.00

Ballance of Account for 1892	$102.99
Taxes for 1892	49.53
Abstract of Title	8.00
For perfecting Title	4.00
For drawing up papers	5.00
Commision	90.00
By Change	2.00
	$261.52

Ballance $1578.48

1/2 $789.24

Dec 18th 3

My dear Lister

I inclose you Check for $789 24/100 One half of Proceeds of Sale & Settlement of Accounts of Denniman building Rochester Minn belonging to Father's Estate.

You will notice that previous to the Sale Mrs Baldwin was Compelled to make Considerable Repairs &c.

If you wish a receipt for my half please Send Me one to Sign

Is any Estate Money Coming in? I am hard up.

We are looking for Leslie this week - With Much love to household

I Remain Affectionately Your Brother Sheldon

To Mrs Geo Andrews.

K. H.

Dec. 13th 3

Mr. John C. Latshaw,

Pueblo, Colo.:

My Dear Sir,-

After this long delay I send you a little statement of the early commencement of the Pueblo church, taken from a newspaper letter which I wrote at the time. I am sorry that I cannot recall more.

Wishing you and the church a very grand success in the coming memorial celebration, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(1)

REMINISCENCES OF 1870 AT PUEBLO.

By appointment of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Colorado, whose field included the country covered by the territories of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana, held its first session at Denver, Colorado, Feb. 18th, 1870, in an under-ground room, erected as the basement of a Baptist church.

Upon the adjournment of Presbytery, I took the stage for southern Colorado. Late the first night we reached Colorado City. The following day I made diligent inquiry after Presbyterians, but failed to hear of any; although afterwards I found from ten to twelve communicants.

While attempting to secure the use of the Methodist church for a service, a man came rushing up, as if fearful that I might escape him, and, seizing my hand, exclaimed that he had heard that I was Presbyterian minister, and that I must go home with him.

"Certainly", I replied, "with pleasure. Where do you live?"

"About twenty-five miles down here".

A good pair of mules made the miles seem short, and in due time we were at the ranch of Mr. John Irvine.

The next day, his son, mounting a pony, went forth to

summon the neighborhood to preaching at "early candle-light" in the evening. And when evening came the team was sent out to gather up the people and bring them to meeting. ~~And~~ At the close of the service they were taken home again, the team and young driver being kept busy until after midnight. An attentive audience of sixty ~~—~~ gathered into the two log rooms of Mr. Irvine's house.

I spent ~~five~~ three days very pleasantly in that frontier Christian home; then, mounting a pony, visited Pueblo. I found that both the Episcopalians and Methodists had erected church buildings. The Episcopalians had the only church organization and the Methodists the only resident minister. Canvassing the village from house to house, I found one Baptist communicant; eleven Methodists; four Episcopalians; four Roman Catholics (outside of the Mexicans); two United Brethren; three Lutherans; two Jews; four Congregationalists; and four Presbyterians. The Presbyterians were Mr. H. C. Cameron, Mr. Willey, Mrs. Jaimson, and Mrs. Lowther.. Arrangements were made for divine service on Sabbath, in the adobe court-room. The room was crowded to suffocation. The Methodist minister of the village and a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who had come forty-five miles for the purpose, took part in the service. An application had been made by the few Presbyterians for a

church organization, which was effected by myself on Feb 27th 1870 assisted by Rev. George S. Adams ~~who had come for by five miles for the purpose~~. Mr. John Irvine was elected and installed Ruling Elder. We also held a communion service in connection with the organization, in which all communicants of Presbyterian churches participated. With full hearts and tearful eyes the children of God from various communions, north, south, east, and west, gathered for the first time together around the table of their common Lord. One remarked that it had proved to her the day of days, the one bright spot that carried her back to the precious Christian privileges of the East. Another, who had often wept by the hour her isolation from the church and wondered at the strange providence that had so long deprived her of Sanctuary privileges, took new courage as she saw how God was preparing herself and others to be the nucleus around which other Christian elements were to gather; the mustard-seed from which would spring a Christian Church and a Christian civilization. ~~A few days preceding~~ the day before the Organization, the following petition ~~had been~~ was circulated and signed:

"Pueblo, Colo.,
Feb. 20th, 1870.

We, the undersigned, members of various evangelical churches, wishing to make a public profession of our faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, in order to secure regular Presbyterian preaching and the privileges of the church, do hereby earnestly request Rev. Sheldon Jackson to organize us into a Presbyterian church.

(Signed) John Irvine
(Signed) Mrs. John Irvine
(Signed) Margaret R. Jamison
(Signed) Mrs. John R. Lowther"

Hoping that these few reminiscences may add to the interest of your celebration, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 19th 3

Dear Bro Eaton

I to-day forward the Secretaries My report for the three quarters Ending November 30th 1893

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Quarterly Reports

December 1st 3

To the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church

Dear Brethren

In Compliance with your rules I hereby send in my report for the three quarters ending November 1st 1873.

On May last I returned to Alaska visiting the Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Arctic Alaska, Kadiak and South East Alaska. In South East Alaska I visited Sitka, Killisnoo, Juneau, Wrangell, the teachers at Jackson, and Metlakahtla.

This trip took six Months. Since my return last in October I have delivered Mission addresses in Philadelphia, and two of the Churches in Washington, with several additional engagements in the near future, Also written Mission Article for Church at Home & Abroad and a leaflet for Woman's Ex Com H. M.

Dec 19th 3

Capt R.H. Pratt U.S.A

Dear Captain

During the life of the North Star, I was accustomed to put aside a number of Copies each Month for binding By some oversight I have none of March 1889 (except the Copy sent you). And now desire to reproduce 25 Copies for binding.

Please have it set up and 25 Copies struck off for me in your office, as I think you can afford to do it Cheaper than outside firms

I can not get at the Cuts. "St Paul Village" & "Steamer Yukon" But send you in the place of them a Cut of the School at Sitka. It is a little long, but you can cut off both ends of Old Electrotype & make it the right length. The Advertisement on the 4th page of "N.P.R.R" can be

lengthened or shortened to suit the space after the ballance of the paper is in type —

Make it same size as sample When done send me paper with bill. The Electrotype you can leave at Dr Norcross' for me to get when I come up —

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

San Francisco, March 4, 1892.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

The terms which I agree to go to Alaska as Government Agent, in charge of the domesticated reindeer are these.

Commencing at date of contract or appointment, until date of arrival in San Francisco, August 1895, transportation free (or transportation furnished to date of departure from Alaska) at $125 per month, payable to my order in San Francisco, which will be to my wife or her agents. Payable monthly.

Providing that all supplies that are required by me and the Siberian natives which I propose to employ as help, are to be furnished by the Commissioner such as food for at least six men for 15 months (it be understood that when they are off duty that they shall hunt, etc., for mutual benefit in furnishing food in summer months). Also shall to a certain limit for winter use in herding, [illegible] clothing from the Siberian natives. A house to be built at Port Clarence [illegible] as a store-house for provisions, a few rifles etc. for use of [illegible] the [illegible] or their return to Siberia as part payment of [illegible] [illegible] other things, which, if you accept this proposal, I will [illegible] etc.

The expiration of contract or appointment to be [illegible] that I [illegible] services are required after that time, I shall have the option to [illegible] ties if not satisfied or other [illegible]

[illegible]
San Francisco, Cal.

C O P Y.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education.

Washington, April 24, 1891.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior,
Sir:

During the last session of Congress a Resolution (H. R. No. 258) extending to Alaska the benefit of the laws encouraging in the Several States and Territories instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, was considered and reported favorably by the House Committee on Education, but failed to be reached on the Calendar. The matter is so important that the Resolution will be again introduced next session.

It is hoped that by this means the domesticated reindeer of Siberia may be introduced into Arctic Alaska, both to increase the present insufficient food supply for the Eskimos, and to create a new and profitable industry which will increase their self-support.

I am informed that Captain M. A. Healy of the Revenue Marine Service, during his regular cruise this summer in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, will have occasional opportunities of securing information with regard to the practicability of procuring and transporting the domesticated reindeer from Siberia to Alaska.

As such information will be valuable in connection with the proposed legislation, I respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to authorize Captain Healy to make such inquiries, as far as is consistent with his regular duties, and to report upon the same on his return.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. T. Harris,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF DOMESTICATED REINDEER.

The U. S. Rev. Marine Steamer "Bear", Captain M. A. Healy, Commander, is under orders to cruise this summer in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

Permission has been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Dr. Sheldon Jackson to accompany the "Bear" on its cruise, and thus afford him an opportunity of visiting and inspecting the schools of Northern and Western Alaska.

These duties will necessarily take him close to the Siberian coast where with but little extra labor, he can procure the domesticated reindeer, with which a commencement can be made in stocking Alaska.

To accomplish this it is proposed that the "Bear" on its way Northward should call near Cape Tchaplin or Walan, Siberia, and assist Dr. Jackson in purchasing from 150 to 300 head of domesticated reindeer and transporting them with their keepers over to the island of St. Lawrence.

If upon arrival off the coast of Siberia, it is found that too much time will be consumed in negotiating for the reindeer, the Captain may, if he deems best, place a lieutenant and a couple of men in camp on shore to conduct the negotiations for the reindeer, while the ship continues on her way, calling for them on her return.

St. Lawrence Island is about 100 by 20 miles in extent, and is well fitted as a central depot and base of operations for the future distribution of domesticated reindeer on the adjacent shores of Alaska. The island being only about 40 miles distant from the coast of Siberia, it will take but a few hours

after the reindeer are loaded to transport them across.

It is proposed to hire a few of the Siberian men to accompany the reindeer and take charge of them under the supervision of the white teacher stationed upon the island. These Siberian herders will also teach the young men of Alaska the management of the animals.

COPY.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, D. C. May 18, 1891.

Captain M. A. Healy.
Cmd'g. Revenue Steamer "Bear".
Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

Rev. Sheldon Jackson has been designated by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, to procure domesticated reindeer from Siberia for the purpose of introducing the animals into Alaska both to increase the present insufficient food supply for the natives and to create a new and profitable industry which will insure their self-support, and that Department has requested your cooperation both in the purchase and transportation of the reindeer. It is proposed, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of memorandum that the steamer "Bear" on its way Northward touch at certain points on the Siberian coast and that you assist Dr. Jackson in purchasing from 150 to 300 domesticated reindeer and transfer them with their keepers on the "Bear" to the island of St. Lawrence.

You are accordingly directed, if it can be done, without interfering with your regular cruising under orders of this date, to proceed to the coast of Siberia and assist in carrying out the wishes of the Department of the Interior as expressed in the enclosed copies of correspondence upon the subject.

If considered necessary you are authorized to leave an officer and two men on shore to conduct negotiations for the reindeer, while the vessel continues on her way North, calling for them upon your return.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) O. L. Spaulding,
Assistant Secretary.
L.G.S.

COPY.

U. S. Revenue Marine,

Washington, D. C. May 20, 1891.

My dear Captain:

If you think desirable after talking the matter over with Sheldon Jackson you can land a small party on Siberian shore to collect reindeer and have them ready for transportation to St. Lawrence Island on your return.

This scheme is carried out by the Interior Department under direction of Dr. Jackson. (You will understand) and you only assisting him with the work.

(Signed) L. G. Shepard.

C O P Y.

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear"

San Francisco, Cal.

April 4, 1892.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

I send you a list of provisions and outfits for one man and four natives, also a plan of a house with the estimates therefor. The list is not liberal but confined to such things as are actually needed and is submitted for your decision. I do not like to be positive and final in these things as I do not know what your plans are or in what condition the reindeer project is, whether it is to be a Government affair or simply private for this year. I have had the estimates for the house prepared for our putting it up and have made no arrangements for freighting it, not knowing how much money you had, but what you decide will be satisfactory to me.

I will not desert you until the reindeer project is either permanently established or abandoned, yet I wish you would see Mr. Kimball about the place I desire for in the meantime some other man might step in. I want to stay here or go to that place but I do not want to go until as I said the reindeer business is either established or abandoned. I am doing my part here as well as I can and I wish you would see to this point in my future.

As to Mr. Anthony or Vincent I do not care to decide. You know my preference but you can act as you please. It seems to me that it would not take much of a man to care for the business after all. I hear that Vincent was sick last winter and doubts have been expressed to me of his being able to stand it. Whether Mr. Anthony would resign his present place or not I cannot say.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. A. Healy,
Per Jarvis.

Captain U. S. R. M.

(COPY)

Cape Prince of Wales,
July 25th, 1891.

Dear Sir

Enclosed you will find our views on the food supply of this people; we hope they will be satisfactory.

You have "carte blanche", of course, to fill any omissions or make any alterations in the letter you see fit. We know you will not alter it so as to misrepresent our opinions or materially affect the substantial truth of the statements made.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. R. Thornton.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.

(COPY)

Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska,
July 25th, 1891.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,-

In reply to your inquiries as to the food supply at this point, we have to make the following statement of facts:

During the last year there have been several periods when the natives could not go hunting on account of unfavorable winds; when the wind blows off shore, the floating ice is carried away; at such times the hunters can't go out, because if they did, they would be carried off on the floating ice, to a miserable death from cold and starvation in the icy wilds of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

Within the last ten years, sixteen men, forced to tempt fate by the grim spectre of approaching starvation, have perished in this manner; during the past year ten hunters were carried off in the same way; some were saved by a fortunate change in the wind, and the others happened to be seen by a party who dragged a canoe over the ice and rescued them.

During the periods we refer to, many of the natives were forced to sustain life by chewing pieces of old walrus hide--a substance about as palatable and nutritious as sole leather

We consider it not at all improbable that an unusually long period of unfavorable weather would bring about great suffering and very probably numerous deaths from starvation.

Such a condition of affairs would place the lives and property of the missionaries, miners, and traders in this section of Alaska in imminent jeopardy.

Seals, whales, walrus, and fish constitute the main dependence of these Eskimo for food; and we have good reason to believe that all four are fast diminishing in numbers.

The canneries in southern Alaska have gone far towards destroying the salmon of these waters—as is very generally known; this diminishes the food supply of the seals and consequently their number; many whaling vessels destroy considerable numbers of them; and, from what the natives tell us, we are inclined to think they are being gradually driven away from these shores by the use of firearms.

It is a well-known fact that the number of whales in these waters has been very much diminished by the energetic pursuit of American whalers; and that those which remain have become very wary, and are every year driven off further and further from the haunts of men. The natives tell us that the whale was one of their chief sources of food in times past; and the large number of whalebones you see scattered about the village corroborates their testimony. But in the season of 1889 they

secured only three small calves: in 1890, none; and in 1891, only one—not much larger than a well grown beluga .

Again, it is a well established fact that American vessels almost exterminated the walrus in their relentless pursuit of them some six (?) years ago; last spring we hunted walrus with the natives, and therefore know whereof we speak; the season virtually lasted only three days; after that only an occasional walrus was seen; and in all, only 109 were killed, to supply these 130 Eskimo with food and with skins for their canoes. If this is repeated (and even worse may and will probably happen) we cannot see how the people are to live. There are fifty-one canoes in the village, and each canoe requires an average of at least four walrus hides to cover it. The only wood we have here--driftwood--cannot be used for making boats; and without canoes by means of which to attend to their seal-nets, to hunt seals, whales, and walruses, and to go on their other fishing and hunting expeditions, these people would surely perish.

The number of fish caught here in summer is so insignificant as not to be worth taking into consideration; nine-tenths of the people are forced to go up the coast 150 or 200 miles in order to catch fish enough to live through the summer and have a few for the beginning of winter. As canneries multiply fish will probably become still scarcer.

There is no adequate supply of land animals for food; not a single Arctic bear has been seen for years; only nineteen Polar bear were killed last year; and that was an unusually large number; only five white foxes, three red foxes, one mink; and about forthy-five ptarmigan were killed during the whole year; and the number of ducks secured is a mere trifle.

The destitution from which these people have suffered may be inferred from the fact that they eat even gulls, loons, and the blood and entrails of seals, walrus, and other game—often raw. Nothing is wasted, and no people are more industrious in the pursuit of a livelihood.

In view of these facts we hail with delight the proposed scheme for introducing domesticated reindeer here—a plan that we often discussed between ourselves last winter and had intended to recommend if you had not anticipated us.

Both from what we have seen ourselves (on our exploring tour, undertaken for the purpose) and from what the natives tell us, we feel sure that ample pasturage for a large herd can be found within a radius of five or six miles from the village. The tundra will support them admirably in summer and the sheltered mountain valleys in winter.

The old men told us that wild reindeer were abundant here in their youth. That fact alone would seem to be conclusive as to the question of the fitness of this locality for the

purpose contemplated. It is to be noted, too, that all the information we have given, as coming from the natives, was given to us before we said anything to them about the proposed plan; thus precluding the possibility of interested testimony.

Lately we have told them about the plan, and they seem very much pleased with the idea. They say they will do everything they can to promote the success of the undertaking.

Reindeer will be exceedingly useful here, not only as a food supply, but also as beasts of burden. Now, wood is hauled on dog-sleds six or seven miles, and hunters and trudgers use the same means of locomotion. Reindeer would be stronger and swifter, and the animal food now necessary to support the dogs could be utilized by the people.

As American whalers have killed off the whales and walrus, the natural support of this people, for the benefit of Americans at large, it would seem that the American Government owes them some compensation. The proposed step is merely one of decency and justice, then--not an act of mere charity.

The surest way of attaching them to our Government and so of making them good and useful citizens, is to show them that the American people is not merely powerful, but just and merciful, as well.

If something of the kind you suggest is not done, and that speedily, there are only two alternatives we think; either to

let the people starve, at thr risk of sacrificing the lives of innocent white men, as we have indicated, and to the lasting shame and disgrace of our country; or to make them pensioners upon the bounty of the Government--to the utter destruction of their self-respect and manliness and to the sorrow of all who have their true interests at heart.

The latter course would not only be a cruelly mistaken policy (as shown by the history of the Indian tribes in the States), but would involve the expenditure of millions of dollars where thousands would accomplish the purpose better, if spent in time.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) R. M. Thornton.
(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

(Copy)

REVENUE MARINE

Steamer "Bear",
Unalaska, Alaska,
Oct. 7th, 1893.

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir,-

I respectfully submit herewith for the consideration of the Department a letter from Mr. W. T. Lopp, Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska, about eight natives taken from that place to the United States by Mr. M. W. Bruce, former Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, and Mr. H. Gibson, his assistant. "Married", as used by Mr. Lopp, in reference to the women taken by Mr. Gibson, means simply that she lived with him.

It is understood that these people were taken down for a show purpose then. When that plays out they are very likely to become paupers.

If there is a bureau of the Government to look after such people it would be well if their condition were inquired into, and if they do become destitute, to have those who induced

tion to leave their homes made to send them back.

I am,

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. A. Healy.

Captain U. S. R. M.

(COPY)

Reindeer Station,
Port Clarence, Alaska,
July 25th, 1893.

Dear Sir,-

An old Eskimo woman by the name of Noo-loo-gueena says Mr. Gibson married one of her daughters, Ko-lung-oh, last spring and has taken her to San Francisco, and she asks me to request you to find her and bring her back next year. Also her other daughter and son-in-law and grand-children who accompanied Mr. Gibson.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

Capt. M. A. Healy,
U. S. Rev. Str. "Bear".

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. A. Healy.
Captain U. S. R. M.

COPY.

San Francisco, Cal. October 30, 1891.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
U. S. General Agent of Education, for Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With all my heart I thank you, Doctor, and also the Chief Clerk, for your kindness in thinking me to be the right man to take charge of the reindeer work, as expressed in your letter of the 10th instant.

It is only because I appreciate this, as well as the comprehensive and far reaching good that is contemplated in this humane enterprise, that leads me at present to think of accepting any position in Alaska. Nor can I help but recognize how strongly all the experience of life tend to qualify me for this work.

I was raised on a farm in that good, old fashioned atmosphere of conscientiousness and truth that made the thoughtful care of domestic animals a part of our daily religion.

I graduated prematurely from school into the Volunteer Cavalry, where as a blacksmith it was continually my duty to oversee the care of horses, upon whose strength and speed might depend, in an emergency, not only our own lives but the fate of a nation. And sometimes too, I had charge of building barracks, boats, bridges, forts and mines, or in destroying the same.

Later when my health broke down and I was obliged to change my life, I improved a large peanut farm to the West and stocked it with the animals peculiar to that section.

And finally when driven into the wilderness by the demon dyspepsia, after to avoid the haunts of swearing, brawling, beastly men, I have sought the more congenial society of manly beasts and the rugged beauties of nature, and lived in terms of fellowship with my mule saddle horse and little pack of ponies, by night, the stars and the sky, and other wild animals, -- alone in the mountains for months at a time, surveying with a light hand the dominion that God has given to man.

Once more now, as you may know, I took a party across the summit of the Coast Range above Chilkat. At the second lake we cut the timber, whipsawed the lumber and built the boats in which we descended the mighty Yukon River its entire length, stopping, however, to winter near the national line, almost directly above the Arctic Circle, where we hewed the timbers and built our houses with our own hands.

Pardon me for digressing long enough to say that in the long dark night of that Arctic winter we talked many of our campaigns, and that the time will come when the campaigns and daring of these brave but obscure men will be sung in more fitting terms than it now being done by members of Government expeditions and hack correspondents with expensive outfits, who assume to themselves all the credit for dangerous and strenuous travel over routes which these unselfish pioneers made possible with their lives. I

And from the surviving pioneers they glean the little reliable information that they so often use. All the rest is romance.

However, everything and anything that is said about Alaska will do good, if it serves our aims and that just to call the attention of the masses to the fact that there is such a country and that it is under their rule.

Everywhere it has been the policy of the powerful company in whose favor the Government originally came after the acquisition of the territory, to keep everything purposely as it is in a state of Egyptian darkness.

Your years experience enables me to converse with these people, whether he understands each other's spoken language or not, to manage them, to get on with them, and to stimulate them to higher efforts. All of which requires keen sympathy, patience and perseverance.

I am acquainted with or know of all the white men in the territory worth knowing, and a little diplomacy will secure their co-operation, if at any time desired.

As I am permitted to see it, this commendable enterprise means vastly more than the bringing over of a few hundred tame reindeer from the Siberian to our side of the herding line, and instructing the natives in the care and use of them. It means the revival of hope in the hearts of many of these people, a nation that, thanks to ourselves, is well nigh extinguished. It means an auxiliary to the schools and missions where they are already established and a forerunner and preparation for them in such localities as they have not yet reached.

It means a long step forward in their civilization by encouraging them

to learn to provide for the future by new methods, a work that over the Protestant Missionaries in the course of half a century of earnest and good efforts among them as the upper Indians and its tributaries have not yet succeeded fully in accomplishing.

Address this Bill. It means the saving of millions and millions of money to the Government of the United States at no distant day, not only by providing food and raiment for fifty thousand people who are being robbed of their natural manner of obtaining a livelihood by the powerful and rich who are already but powerful and too rich for the good of liberty and justice. If ever a people were exonerated from all allegiance to the Government under which they live on account of its total and shameful neglect, these people are. And they begin to know it.

If Government officials would stop to compute the expense of sending naval vessels and transports with troops, two or five thousand miles distant and maintaining them there for months, to put down a disturbance wantonly provoked, they might begin to realize the significance of this grand enterprise and the saving it follows and wrote that it may come to the people of the whole country. Indeed it will tend to establish good will and friendship between these industrious and helpless people and the Government.

They are and feel now very much as though they belonged to a conquered province and were held in subjection by a hostile nation. Even in the Protestant part of the territory they long to be back under the Government of Russian. And

might or wrong, the fact in itself is sufficient to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every patriotic American.

I think there are many places where there are teachers, missionaries or reputable traders, where small herds of reindeer could be left at once with responsible natives, with some instructions left at the time they are delivered. And I know of other places where the natives are very poor and the grass so luxuriant that they would not help but prosper, and the people would do right well.

I am a firm believer in log houses in all the timbered part of the territory. They are easily constructed, are warmer, will last as long, and cost not half as much as frame buildings. Besides, the native young men coming to the Yukon to be instructed would be taught to utilize such material as they have at hand, which is heavy and plenty. The farm in my opinion, should be situated some distance from any post or cannery, in a timber and grass country. The fertile river flats are unsurpassed. And surely it will be necessary to keep reindeer, cattle and horses on the farm to pay for native labor, and to keep free of the petty tyranny of some small trader or large concern.

I do not know exactly fully what is contemplated in the way of help and the like. But I respectfully submit that if I am competent to attend to any part of this contract I am competent to manage the whole affair, under your instructions from Washington.

As to the salary, I would not think of accepting less than two

thousand dollars a year clear of all expenses, to begin with the appointment.

To the charitable people who contribute to this work I would say that it is hard for them to form an idea of the personal hardships involved in carrying it on successfully, that scarcely any money can compensate one for being deprived of the pleasures and advantages of refined society, for even one year. That the gift you for the place can easily save to the treasury of the enterprise already its salary and assumption as much as one who is not quite so fully in

As to the Government here. I have given four of the best years of my life to the service of my country already, --four years that wrecked the whole plan of my life and eventually sent me forth, Cain-like, eastward from Eden into the most inclusive parts of the earth.

If assigned to this work I will do my whole duty.

If it falls to another, I shall neither be disappointed nor regret it for a moment. I have my wish in it, not entirely disconnected with Alaska or wholly incompatible with rest, except as to time.

The children have reminded me to be prepared when the homes, the young girls and children are not the particular: when the administration of local justice is left to the chance sending of revenue cutters sailing along one or two hundred miles off shore, and not reaching within a thousand miles of many parts of the country. Then it would tax the legal skill of a Webster to tell what laws we are governed by. They say our conduct is regulated by the rules of law

land down in the State of Oregon. Indiana in her infancy might with consistency have been governed by the laws of Ohio, for the people were homogeneous; they had only moved an imaginary line from the latter to the former, carrying with them their customs, their entanglements, justices and county officials, who had established the laws in the older state just as they carried along with them their stock and household goods. Iowa, in swaddling clothes, might with an assurance of safety be left to the tender care of her big sister just across the rocky Mississippi. But the statesman (?) who originated the idea of governing the Territory of Alaska by the laws of another State, from two to five thousand miles away, to which every condition of life is totally different, should be voted a fitting coat of permanent espouse. He certainly has surpassed the old Roman tyrant by several hundred miles. And every Congressman who has supported this absurd treaty for a quarter of a century, -- if he has not already been, -- ought forever to be ashamed of owning to the dense obscurity that inevitably envelops him. Our president, if he was the wisest and greatest man in America, can, under existing laws, be nothing more than a figurehead, without authority, without support, without means. He is usually shipped from the East without any previous acquaintance, and it is a physical impossibility for him, during the short term of four years to inform himself accurately of the varied wants of the people of this vast territory.

We are really governed by the bureaus at Washington, without any law,--the representatives of which, by the time they have got so far out of sight and hearing, forget everything but personal interests, and to war with each other.

I do not going into details, for even a summary of them would require a volume. But I must say that there is nothing in our language strong enough to express the utter shame of the Chinese coolie in Alaska. Directly in the face of the law, and without the least reason, they are allowed to bring every spring to the fisheries, barrels of this stuff, and the material for making any quantity more of opium, a poisonous liquor, which they peddle out boldly in all the villages they can reach, debasing the natives to such an extent that it often leads to the death of innocent children from neglect and starvation, left at the beginning of winter without their wages, of their fur clothing, and even their fur clothing.

Every fall the rushing mass of temporary population, which amounts to many thousands of the inhabitants, leaves stranded on our shores for fully two thousand miles, a mass of outcasts, the very scum and offscouring of Europe,--Italians, Portuguese, Russians, Scandinavians,--with no other conception of the spirit of our institutions but unbridled license to do everything that is inhuman and wrong. To say nothing of the horrors of the North Pacific Sea and the Arctic Coast. Taken all in all, next to African slavery, it is the blackest chapter in the history of our land economy.

[illegible] chance of anything being done, and rightly done, until the big heart-[illegible] of nearly all the nation be aroused to a realization of the awful crime that they are daily and hourly committing in Ulster. One thing is certain. It will require men of Washington with the heart and bravery of Luther, and men here in the North with the zeal of Ludlow to overcome the whole mistaken policy of stupidity, injustice and wrong that has characterized the non-government and misgovernment of this unfortunate territory sometime the acquisition.

[illegible] how it is beyond my comprehension why an inscrutable Providence has placed the happiness and fate of fifty thousand poor human beings, whose origin, traditions, history and form of religion are all foreign to our own, at the slow mercy of a people who, with all the machinery at hand, only rise to the dignity of governing themselves once or twice in a century, when some overwhelming danger threatens; whose representatives do not in the slightest degree reflect the conscience, integrity, intelligence or laws of justice and fair dealing that lives [illegible] in the hearts of the people who fail totally in energy and ability to carry out what the fathers planned, and are so barren in originality as not to be able in the slightest degree, to adapt new methods to new situations.

One of the main things for which governments are established among men is the preservation of the [illegible].

Very truly yours.

(Signed) John Duff.

[illegible] Street, City.

(CONT)

Salt Lake, Utah,
Nov. 5th, 1893.

Dear Sutton

I enclose voucher signed as per your request.

I got as far east as Stockton on the 24th ult. and received a telegram stating that the ship had just arrived with seven deer—two sled deer and five females. I immediately returned and found they were in fine condition, notwithstanding they had been aboard the vessel three and a half months. I left them in a pasture there, and to-day received a letter to the effect that they were doing nicely. To-day I wired to have the sled deer shipped to me here by express.

Both the captain and mate told me emphatically that they did not trade any liquor either for deer or anything else; that an officer was aboard their vessel from the "Bear" the day the ship arrived at port Clarence and saw all the liquor they had, about ten gallons, I believe, and they brought back to San Francisco part of that.

Now as far as the reports from St. Michaels and Unalaska, I did not tell anyone that I had been discharged, but that my health was poor, and I would not have remained another year if you had wished me to. I did not criticize Capt. Healy at any

place or to anyone, until I got to San Francisco, when I simply accused him of being the cause of Thornton's death, but told those persons that, further than that, I had nothing to say at present, that it would all come out at the proper time

In every reference to you, both in public and private, I have only spoken well. Everywhere I have lectured, in exhibiting the Eskimo, I have taken pains to clearly explain the work you have done in Alaska and are at present doing for these people, and I have on two or three occasions spoken to over three thousand people.

So far as my entering into a private business on the reindeer question, I am free to say that I have it in contemplation, and am glad to say that I have succeeded in interesting some good people in it. If, however, it should be apparent that it would redound to the injury to the Eskimo, I would at once give the matter up, but I can't conceive how such a condition could arise.

The success of the purchase and transportation of the deer has demonstrated that they can be bought from the Siberians by private parties, and that they can be safely handled, and at much less expense than by the "Bear".

We are having excellent success so far, with our Eskimo attraction. Here we have had them on exhibition now nearly two weeks, and are still drawing large crowds. I would pre-

far, however, to exhibit them outside of their museums, but we have many of the best people come to see them. I receive many flattering compliments on my lectures.

The "Examiner" at San Francisco criticised my care of the Eskimo, but it was done through pique because I would not give them an interview in regard to my criticism of Healy.

The "Bertha" arrived in San Francisco some days ago, and my trunk was not shipped on it. I should not be surprised to learn that Capt. Healy did not bring it from Port Clarence. All my accounts with the Government, besides clothing, negatives, etc., are in it.

If you write at any time please address me to Creighton, and it will be forwarded.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Miner W. Bruce.

Unalaska,

Oct. 27th, 1893.

Dear Mr. Jarvis,

I sent you a letter by the last mail, but fear that I failed to acknowledge the receipt of your draft for $125.25 sent to us from Seattle. Many thanks. It will go a long way towards feeding and clothing the children.

Mrs. Tuck has continued to improve quite rapidly. She has quite spells, but sits up in bed nearly all the time.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) John A. Tuck.

(COPY)

4521 E. Wayne St.,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.,
Nov. 11th, 1893.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

My Dear Sir

I was perfectly confounded and surprised when I saw the announcement this morning of Dr. Charles D. Rodgers as Clerk of the U. S. Court in Alaska, to succeed Mr. Peckenpaugh.

You certainly know Dr. Rodgers to be in full sympathy with the whiskey element there; of being one of them who endeavored to traduce the character of the murdered Edwards, and who endeavored to make him out devoid of morality and virtue; one who was prominent in the gratification and drunken rejoicings which took place when it was known that the Grand Jury had found no bill against the murderer Malcolm Campbell and his associate, and had found no bill against C. S. Blackett and his band of outlaws who burned and feathered Dr. Connett, who wrote a truthful account of the murder of Mr. Edwards.

It is astonishing that a man of this stripe would receive such an appointment, especially after the office being filled by Mr. Peckinpaugh.

I do hope that this appointment may fail of confirmation, as it should.

Mr. Hedges went from Binghampton, N. Y., to Alaska. Why he went to N. is all we know.

I am doing what I can to work up a sentiment for an increased appropriation for education for Alaska. I say, $3[illegible],000.00, at least.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Allan H. Dougall.

P. S.

I have heard from Mr. Jones at Killisnoo and of your visit there this season.

(Signed) A. H. D.

(copy)

In the U. S. District Court in and for the District of Alaska

United States vs. Sheldon Jackson } No. 18 Affidavit for postponement of trial

United States of America
District of Alaska
Sitka

Sheldon Jackson, being first duly sworn, on oath, says, I am a resident of Sitka, in the District of Alaska. I hold the official position of United States General Agent of Education in Alaska. My official duties require my frequent absence from Sitka, from Southeastern Alaska, and sometimes from the District.

Such duties still require my presence in Washington City, District of Columbia, during the months of October, November, and December, and possibly longer.

That the trial of the above entitled cause has been set down by the Honorable Judge of the above entitled Court for the November term thereof, to be holden at Wrangel, commencing on the first Monday in November, A. D., 1886. That I cannot be present in this District at the time of said trial, as above set down, without neglecting my official duties, to the injury of the public service. That all of the witnesses for my defence are residents of the town of Sitka, many of them

being employed in business there, others as teachers in the Presbyterian Mission at Sitka.

That if said cause be tried at Wrangel, I will be placed at great additional expense and inconvenience and caused great and unmerited hardship. That all my witnesses, by reason of having to leave their business and occupations, will be subjected to great and unnecessary expense and inconvenience. That the means of transportation are such that I and all my witnesses will be compelled to leave about the middle of October, 1903 and remain away until about the middle of November, 1903.

That most of the witnesses for the prosecution reside in Sitka, and that the same state of facts exists concerning them as concerning Affiant's witnesses.

That the indictment in this action is at issue upon a question of fact, and the cause has not yet been called for trial.

That I am ready to go to trial on the merits of this cause, but if I am compelled to go to Wrangel for trial, the great additional expense will work a hardship upon me and deprive me of substantial justice. That the offence of which I am accused is alleged to have been committed in the town of Sitka. That by the terms of the act providing a civil government for Alaska a regular term of this court is appointed to be held at said Sitka.

(8)

That the distance from Wrangel to the place where said offense is alleged to have been committed is about two hundred miles. That I am prepared to give any additional bonds that may be required by the Court upon such postponement.

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of August, A. D., 1885.

(Seal)

(Signed) Andrew T. Lewis.

Clerk.

In the U. S. District Court in and for the District of Alaska.

U. S.)
vs.) No. 15
Sheldon Jackson) Motion for postponement of trial

Now comes the defendant herein, by U. M. Rastin, of counsel, and moves the Court that the trial of the above entitled action be postponed to the May term, 1886, of this Court, upon the grounds and for the reasons set forth in the affidavit of the defendant, filed herewith.

This motion is founded on said affidavit and upon the records and files of this Court in this Court.

(Signed) U. M. Rastin.

of Counsel for Defendant.

(COPY)

Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 23rd, 1886.

Dear Sir:

I make bold to trespass on your time in the interests of education in Alaska.

Two years ago Congress appropriated $25,000.00 for public schools in Alaska. This year we must have, if possible, $70,000.00, which is a small sum when you consider the area of territory to be worked.

The Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Congressman from your district, is chairman of the sub-committee of appropriations, that determines the amount for Alaska. If you know any influential Romanists in your congregation or place, please use your influence to have them write Mr. Holman and ask him to try and secure $70,000.00 for education in Alaska.

Perhaps some of your missionary women will take it up and circulate petitions and send Mr. Holman.

Please do what you can to help in this matter.

Your Brother in Christ,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

(COPY)

Philadelphia, Pa.,
April 23rd, 1883

Hon. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Dear Brother,-

I have done as you requested, sending Mr. Randall a strong pull for at least $20,000.00. I trust it may aid you. When in Philadelphia, call in and see me as above.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Geo. A. Pelts.

(COPY)

#4 Winthrop St.,
Hartford, Conn.,
July 24th, 1886.

Dr Sheldon Jackson,

My Dear Sir,-

At your request I send you my little ebullition of righteous wrath in the "Courant" of the 17th. A bit of an earthquake, or perhaps a little dynamite, under the floor of the House of Representatives, would be, I think, an excellent preventive against further shortcomings from that quarter.

I am very "human", you see, and lack patience.

I have written to both of our Connecticut Senators in regard to the appropriation for Alaskan schools.

I fancy it may be a work of supererogation, my impression being that these gentlemen are entirely sound on the subject of Indian education, even in Alaska. Nevertheless, it may be well to let them know that Connecticut is watching their action in this matter. I hope I may be able to go with your party to Alaska this summer, but the precarious condition of my mother's health (she lives with me) makes it somewhat doubtful. Should I find it possible to do so, I shall cer-

totally take my camera with me. It is a never failing source of pleasure, and, as such, should never be snubbed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Sara T. Kinney.

(COPY) (1)

Steamship "Idaho",

Dec. 28th, 1888.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

U. S. Educational Agent,

District of Alaska:

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your request for same, I cheerfully hand you herewith a catalogue of suggestions for the improvement of the Customs service in the District of Alaska, and beg leave to ask for them the careful consideration of yourself and others interested. They are of as a conservative a character as it is possible to make them, and, in my judgment, are all an absolute necessity. So far as I have been able to discover, there has been an absence of system in the Inspection service, that should be remedied at once. And until the service is raised to a system, such as I suggest, it will ever be efficient. The fact that the District is apparently an isolated one is no reason for neglecting it. Although all are important, I would respectfully ask your attention to suggestion No. 6, relating to the personal accomodation of Inspectors on duty.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company are very careful to ask each day of the Inspector a receipt for his transportation

and unfairness, which is to be used by them in collecting from the Government full first class fare for the Inspector's passage. He is viewed by them as a passenger on their ships. And in the face of these facts he has always been treated unfairly and discriminated against in assigning him his quarters. Although entitled to as good accomodation as other passengers, he is invariably assigned below, sometimes to localities where no rest can be obtained, and again where sleep is uncertain and disturbed. Passengers, when necessary, bear with much loss of rest, because with them it is only temporary--but the Inspector is on the ship three weeks out of every four. It is his home and place of business. He is obliged to be up at all hours and for varying periods day and night--sometimes twenty-four hours at a stretch. Surely under such circumstances he deserves to be as well and as quietly housed as anyone else on the ship. In summer the Company has sole use of three on the ship, leaving the Inspector to take care of himself. Last July the writer alternated between an uninhabitable room and the steerage, in both of which it was impossible to obtain any sleep whatever. And his present room (next full the dining-room, where before his door lunch and conversation occur any hour of the night--and where conversation and talk commences every morning about 4.00 o'clock.

Under such a disadvantage of sleep, no Inspector can be

expected to be always attentive to his duty. It is both humiliating and discouraging to an officer who deserves to be better protected by the Government, and I sincerely hope it may be corrected.

I am satisfied that on each regular ship there is a gang of operators who deal in contraband whiskey and opium, in quantities comparatively small, it is true, but large enough to be mischievous and dangerous everywhere. There is no principle involved in the traffic it is simply and wholly a matter of making money, and whiskey in bottles upon every opportunity is sold to all comers: reputable white men, white scoundrels who do them sell to Indians, and direct to Indians themselves.

There is an immense educational work yet to be done among the natives of Alaska (and you will pardon the statement in a letter to you), and there is no more deadly an enemy to all missionary and educational work, no more certain way of undoing moral and intellectual good and improvement among these people than this same sale of liquor. And the Government should sustain the Customs and Judicial Departments in every possible way.

I thank you for this opportunity of placing my humble views before you, and in conclusion beg leave to say that you are at liberty to use my statements for what they are worth,

in any manner you deem best.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) L. N. Ketchum.

Inspector, S. S. "Idaho".

(5)

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. A steam-launch should be located at Port Tongas for patrol purposes. It should be manned by at least three men, properly armed, and authorized to act as Inspectors.

2. A similar launch should be stationed at Juneau.

3. The Collector at Sitka and Deputy Collector at Juneau should be authorized to employ a sufficient number of men to search vessels, whenever in their judgment it is necessary to do so. For ships of 500 tons and upwards not less than from fifteen to twenty men are necessary for that purpose.

4. Unless forbidden by law, the U. S. Gunboat in Sitka harbor most of the time should be instructed to cooperate with the Collector in that vicinity with both launch and men.

5. A comfortable state-room in a quiet portion of each ship should be reserved for the exclusive use of the Inspector afloat, where he may go at any time, day or night, for sleep, as it may be necessary.

6. No freight, baggage, or packages should be discharged in Alaska waters except in the presence of the Inspector.

7. As at present drawn, the manifest will not permit the checking of the cargo. It should be understood that the Inspector is to have access to the Freight Clerk's list in

detail of freight, before reaching each landing place in Alaska.

6. No liquors to be furnished on board the ship to any person going ashore, either resident or passenger, without the permission of the Inspector in each instance.

7. No Indian or his baggage to be allowed to leave the ship in Alaska waters except in the presence of the Inspector.

8. No Indian or Indians to be allowed to board the ship on any pretext, except on business with the proper officers of the ship or to become a passenger, and then only in the presence of the Inspector.

9. All foreign baggage and other packages not actually in use in passengers state-room and not on the manifest, should be placed in an apartment by themselves or in separate bags.

10. In addition to the manifests he now receives, the Inspector should be furnished a manifest of the foreign passengers, cabin and steerage, stating the number of pieces of each kind of baggage possessed by each.

11. An Inspector of Customs, between the months of April and October both inclusive, should reside at Fort Tongas or some point near there, whose duty it should be to take each regular ship and make the round trip in Alaska waters, cooperating with the regular Inspector afloat.

Should this suggestion be adopted, and I urge its importance, the watchmen now employed at Sitka, Juneau, and Wrangell, so far as the ships of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company are concerned, may be relieved from service during the time mentioned.

(COPY)

Sitka, Alaska,
Feb. 9th, 1889.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
[illegible] E. Hanover St.,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to enclose a clipping from the "Free Press" of Boston, containing that portion of Gov. Swineford's report referring to the Alaska liquor law, which I thought perhaps you had not seen. I confess I am not able to understand some of the Governor's conclusions. At least twenty-five saloons licensed are publicly and openly selling liquors to everyone as a beverage. Why they are not arrested, why their stock is not seized, why two breweries should be allowed to manufacture all being in violation of law, is something I do not comprehend.

The Governor recommends a high license law. I am convinced such a law will not stop the sale of liquor to Indians. Whatever is done regarding white men, something must be done at once to stop the Indian liquor trade.

The condition of affairs in that respect on the Pacific Coast S. S. Co.'s steamers has become a disgrace and a great

danger. Indian men and women are allowed free access to each ship. The men come on board to drink whiskey and to carry bottled liquor ashore. The women come on board for the purpose of prostitution, for which they are paid both liquor and money. In either case, the traffic is carried on below mostly in the steerage.

The officers of the ships are not concerned in this dirty business, but Indian loafing on the ships is not prohibited.

A gang of white men on each ship is engaged in smuggling bottled liquor ashore. Some of these men visit the Indian quarters and sell the stuff to Indian men for money and to Indian women for prostitution. The traffic is so constant and universal that it has become a terror to every community on the route of the ships. Indian drunkenness at many places is almost as regular as the ship's visit. And sooner or later it all result in the murder of the whites. Especially is t this true of the many fisheries.

One inspector on the ships cannot break up this practice. The ships are often too long for him to be constantly on duty. He is closely watched, and cannot go in the ship for any necessary purpose but that advantage is taken of his absence.

The authorities at Washington should at once assist the Collector at Sitka. Something should be done promptly. The extra expense is trifling and is not worth consideration.

I earnestly urge my suggestions upon you, as you requested, and I do so without any reflection upon the Collector, who is my superior officer, and for whom I have the highest respect. He has more than once asked cooperation from Washington, and his requests have been ignored.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) L. M. Ketchum.

Inspector of Customs,

S. S. "Idaho".

(CLFt)

Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 7th, 1890.

Rev. B. Jenness,

Dear Brother:

At 11.00 o'clock the day after I saw you we called on President Harrison and presented the enclosed letter, which was as definite as we could write under the circumstances. He treated us with the utmost courtesy, but said, "Vague statements and beliefs would not do"; that we must have definite extracts from letters of our members or missionaries, at Alaska, with names of drinking men who had been appointed. He said he must have these reliable statistics, etc., to meet the Oregon Senators who had nominated Pruett, etc. He said if we could not furnish them in time, if such would come at any time after his confirmation, he would remove him, if he had sufficient cause, that he wanted good men in those positions, and he had been instrumental in getting in a good Governor, etc.

We did not leave our letter on file. We brought it back as too indefinite, and yet we believe our appeal would be remembered and have weight with other testimony in the President's mind. I do not see that Mrs. Simms' letter could help further now. It, too, is indefinite. Would be glad to help if.

Sincerely --- (Signed) Sarah D' La Petra.

(COPY)

Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 30th, 1890.

Mr. President:

We, the representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of the poor natives of Alaska, knowing much of their condition through our missionary, Jennie A. Ackerman, who spent many months in their midst, organizing temperance work, and trying to alleviate their suffering, are led to appeal to you in their behalf.

We learn with regret, through a number of our organization, that the nominee for Collector of Customs at Sitka, Max Pracht, is in full sympathy with the liquor traffic; nearly all his appointees are well-known drinking men. The result is, that the smuggling and sale of liquors are largely on the increase in the territory, thus creating a deplorable state of affairs.

We present our prayerful protest against his confirmation, and appeal to you, Mr. President, as a friend of law and order, and also of these poor and already degraded natives, to withdraw his name, to prevent confirmation.

Most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Mrs. L. D. La Petra, Pres't
(Signed) Mrs. M. K. Cohen, Rec. Sec.

(COPY)

421 Fayette St.,
Cambridge, Mass.
May 12th, 1890.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear brother

I am very anxious to secure a place when we can send a teacher. Our Society voted to send a teacher, perhaps two, to Alaska. You said a teacher was needed at Wood Island. Mr. Hunter wrote that it was unsafe to send a single woman or even two single women to Wood Island, and gave such a terrible account of the sin and impurity there that we do not dare attempt to send anyone. Is there not some opening? We have the money, and I think the teacher could be easily obtained. Other denominations go in there, but we seem to be powerless. Can you help us? Any place where a woman can safely go and labor for Christ we would like. Please let us hear from you. If you come this way, I wish to see you, if possible.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) (Mrs.) M. C. Reynolds.

(COPY)

Metlakahtla, Alaska,
May 20th, 1890.

Hon. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.
General Agent of Education for Alaska:

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed our school reports for the months of February, March, and April, this year. I have thought it well to note on the reports for February and March the cause of our school being suspended during some portion of each of these months. The sickness in our village was so severe and so general that to carry on school work at such a time was out of the question.

I am thankful to be able to announce to you that our Boys' Home, for education and industrial training, was opened the latter part of last month, and six boys, between 14 and 17 years of age, were received as inmates. The vacation season being so near was one reason why I did not admit more. Another reason was, that I thought it best to get a few boys in training, and used to the Home, before admitting the full number to accomodate.

The building for a Girls' Home is well under way, and we hope it will be quite ready for use at the opening of the next school year. ——— Yours very sincerely— (s'd) W. Duncan.

(COPY)

Metlakahtla,

June 2nd, 1890.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

General Agent of Education for Alaska:

Dear Sir,-

Please find enclosed our school report for the month of May. The average daily attendance, I regret to say, has been very small, but I see no hope of improvement in this respect till we have more permanent industries established in the village and our educational House are in full operation. At present, our natives, like other people, have to scatter themselves abroad in quest of employment, and of necessity take their children with them. I am thankful, however, to inform you that we are busy extending our industrial plant, and fully hope to have industrial Homes ready for the coming year to accomodate between 30 and 40 pupils.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) W. Duncan.

(COPY)

Metlakahtla, Alaska,
Oct. 18th, 1880.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

My Dear Sir,-

Your kind letter of Oct. 2nd reached me by Steam Corwin. I was right glad to learn of your safe arrival from the far West, and on being informed by Steward that you are likely to take passage on the "Topeka" on her present trip. I began at once to think out how I could arrange to meet you at Loring. I was hoping fully to carry out my plan, and to have a number of our leading men accompany me, till yesterday, when I saw I could not possibly leave. Our people were anxious to see you and had a meeting about the matter. Their great anxiety at present is for citizenship, and from a letter I have just received from Judge Dugbee there is no hope of their wish being gratified. I enclose you a copy of the Judge's letter. Of course I cannot tell our people all its contents. That would be too disheartening. We are hoping that our friends, Sen. Davis, Gen. Ritchem, and others, will stir up Congress to grant our people admittance into the commonwealth, or their aspiration after civilization will receive a death-blow.

I have just received a letter from Hon. Commissioner of Education, enclosing me a letter in duplicate, proposing to aid our school at the rate of $10.00 a pupil for each of the three quarters of the school year, the total amount not to exceed $3,000.00. I have signed the papers of agreement, and they leave by this mail.

I am glad to inform you that our school work is going on satisfactorily. I have now three assistants in the day school but I teach myself the principal lessons each day.

We have 12 young boys (from 15 to 18) in our Boys' Home, and shall hope to take in other four as soon as we get these in line.

Our Girls' Home has been further delayed in building by our failing to get the kind of iron roofing we wanted. We are at last driven to the necessity of using shingles, and so, at every interval of favorable weather shall work away at the building.

On my recent visit to Portland I engaged Mr. Clark and his wife in Victoria to join me in school work--he to be the industrial teacher for the boys and she to be matron of the Girls' Home.

On my return, Mr. Clark accompanied me, and has been instructing the boys half of each day in manual work, since his arrival. He is somewhat anxious about his family, no

letter from them having reached him since he has been here. He therefore proposes leaving by this "Topeka" for Victoria, and will, we hope, bring up his family with him on his return.

I am still anxious to procure the services of a thoroughly qualified school teacher--a good Christian man to live in the Boys' Home and his wife to be matron of the Girls' Home. I shall then be present to supervise all the work, but at present the day-school work so ties me that I cannot keep any other work going as I would like.

If I had seen you in Loving, I was going to ask you, if you should meet with such a man and his wife as you think likely to suit our needs, to let me know. I will give them together $1,200.00 a year and provide them with house and fuel.

You kindly ask about post-office matters. We are at present, I am sorry to tell, in a very unhappy position with regard to our mails. Our goods arrive by a steamer into our harbour, letters regarding these goods are on board, but we cannot get them; and I have to send by canoe to Loving--costing us seventy miles of travel--before I can get the letters to which I am expected to reply by return of steamer.

We think Mary Island will be a much better place for our obtaining our mails. Mary Island is about twenty miles from here, and I have no doubt we could obtain a weekly mail from the South and one from the North every fortnight, by boat, for

about $300.00 a year. I have spoken to our people, and they hope the arrangement will be ordered by the Government. At present, our business affairs are terribly confused for want of mail service; and if we run our cannery next year (we have already begun to install machinery during the past season), I cannot tell how much loss will accrue to us if we have no better arrangements than at present.

About the constable services we paid for, of which you kindly inquire. I have to inform you that we have just received $75.00 from the Collector of Customs from the sale of the liquor we seized--which covers the actual cost of seizure; but the labor and expense of keeping the smugglers here for three weeks, and then conducting them to Sitka under guard, we are not yet paid for. There is $234.75 still due our constable for the work with the smugglers, and $37.00 still due them in connection with Henry C. Snow, the murderer of a white man, whom we had to deal with and send also to Sitka for trial.

The particulars of these items have been rendered also to the District Attorney, and both were approved and documents signed approving the items, by Judge Sheakly and District Attorney Grant. So anxious am I to keep good faith with our people in any matter of labor for upholding the law, that I shall feel compelled to pay the money owing them myself if the

Government finally refuses to do so. In a country like this we need to encourage men to maintain order all we can.

I fear you will scarcely be able to read my horrid scribble. Pray excuse it. The canoe is waiting.

Yours very gratefully.

(Signed) W. Duncan.

(COPY)

Chambers of Judge of U. S. District Court,
Sitka, Alaska,
Sept. 29th, 1890.

Rev. William Duncan,
Metlahkahtla, Alaska:

My Dear Sir,-

I have given much consideration to your very interesting letter of the 8th inst., in which you request me to make an official visit during the autumn or winter months, when your people are at home, for the purpose of receiving their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States.

I have no doubt whatever that admission to citizenship would be a great boon to them, and that they would make good, useful, and law-abiding citizens. I feel, too, that they have strong claims to share the rights to which, under the naturalization laws, other British subjects are entitled. But the law of the United States relating to naturalization expressly declares that its provision "shall apply to aliens being white persons" (Rev. st. U. S., Sec. 2,169), and this has been construed by such eminent jurists as Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, in re Ah Yup (5 Sawy. 155) and Judge Matthew P. Deady, in re Camille, an Indian half-breed (6 Sawy. 541) as limiting the application of the law to persons of the Caucasian race.

I can see no relief for your people except through the action of Congress.

Even if I felt at liberty to receive their declarations of intention, in the hope that future legislation might ripen such action to full citizenship, it would neither be just to them, nor fair on my part, to hold out to them a hope which may never be realized, and the realization of which I am powerless to forward.

I feel that it is a great pity that such good people as yours, anxious to swear allegiance, and prove their loyalty to the United States, with undoubted competency to perform all the duties of citizens, should, through no act, omission, or fault on their part, be denied the rights, privileges, and immunities that the Government so freely extends to paler, but less deserving men; but beyond my heartfelt sympathy and good wishes for you and them, which at all times I gladly express, I am helpless to act in their behalf.

I regret that I shall not be able to visit your people this autumn or coming winter in a judicial capacity, although I believe, with you, that a session of court would be desirable then and might prove salutary in the interests of peace and good order to the settlements surrounding your own; but there does not seem at present to be such necessity as would justify burdening the Government with the expense. Nevertheless, I

hope that I may, before long, be able to visit your interesting community and to pay my respects to you in person.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John S. Bugbee.

U. S. District Judge,

District of Alaska.

(COPY)

Metlakahtla, Alaska,
Jan. 15th, 1891.

My Dear Dr. Jackson:

I last wrote you on Oct. 18th. Since then I have not had any letter from you. I now drop you a line in reference to school matters. From the letter I received last September from the Honorable Commissioner of Education I concluded that special forms would be sent me on which to make our school report. These not having come to hand, I write to ask you if I shall send the report on the monthly plan, as heretofore and forward the same to you.

Our day-school is doing well. I have three assistants in it. Mr. Clark, I am sorry to say, was taken ill on his return to Victoria last October. I had engaged him as Industrial Teacher to our Boys' Home, and he only left us to fetch his wife and family. He hopes to join us in the spring. Since his departure I have reduced the number of boys in the Home to seven (I had twelve). That number is as many as I can manage alone. On his return I shall take into the House eight more boys. We have not been able to do any further work on the building for our Girls' Home. The weather has been very stormy. In the first good weather we get we shall

resume that work and finish the building, we hope, in the summer.

If Mr. Clark is not able to return to us in the early spring, I must seek for and engage someone else in his place.

You will be glad to learn that our settlement is rapidly improving. Over fifty nice new houses have been built since last August; and it was only because our mills could not supply more material that our houses did not go up.

We are now at our busiest season--all at home. All village officers resign and new elections take place. Our various organization--Council, Chief Officers, Constable, Fire Brigade, Military Corps, and Instrumental Band--find a place for over 130 men to fill for the weal of the settlement.

Our roads are very greatly improved by a self-imposed tax this year. I counted the other day 137 men at work.

This year we hope to commence building our new church. You must try and come to see it on your return to Alaska.

Judge Sheakley has not yet paid us his promised visit to see our school.

The Toryan natives are gradually joining our settlement. altogether, nine men have come this winter.

Our native constables are often calling to ask me if the Government has yet sent them any money for their labors in connection with the smuggling and tin murder case. I tell

them to wait. I feel sure you will not let the matter rest till all is put right.

I learn that Judge Swakley is in Washington. As he signed the documents approving of the items of expense incurred and charged by our people for their services, would it not be well to get him to aid in procuring a settlement of the account? You know best. We leave the matter with you.

Our people are often asking, too, if the post-office is likely soon to be started on Mary Island. At present it is a very heavy expense and causes much risk of life to get our letters to and from Loring. The man who went a few days ago for mail were nearly lost. Within ten days the mails have been cost us $150.

The man is waiting for this letter. The wind is very high, but this must go or we shall not catch the steamer.

Pray excuse this very hasty scribble, and believe me,

Yours very gratefully,

(Signed) W. Duncan.

(COPY) (1)

Sitka, Alaska,
Nov. 29th, 1880.

Mr President,
Sir:

As a citizen of this District and as a member of the Republican Party, and more especially as one who desires the moral welfare of this community, I feel deeply grieved at the state of affairs as they now exist here.

So far, we have been unfortunate in the men who have been sent here to preside over the District Court. The present incumbent, John S. Dugbee, for moral turpitude surpasses them all. Yesterday he was intoxicated and in a stupid state while endeavoring to preside over his Court.

Last June, while holding Court in Juneau City, his conduct was bad in the extreme. He had prostitutes to come to his room, and drank and caroused with them till away in the night, even to the annoyance of those who live in the neighborhood. His conduct, while visiting the domiciles of the prostitutes, was so utterly vile as to disgust even the abandoned women themselves. I heard of this wrong doing soon after he returned from that term of Court to Sitka, and, meeting Gov. L. E. Knapp, I asked him if he had heard of these things. He replied that he had not, but that he had accounts of his

conduct here. To-day I called on the Governor and asked him if he had taken any pains to find out the truth of these reports. He said that he has conversed with men from Juneau, and believed that what was reported was true, but that what was told him was in confidence, and that the men did not wish their names to appear. The Governor assured me that if he could get affidavits he would not hesitate to send them. The Governor himself was present in Court yesterday, and could not have felt impressed with the dignity of the Judge.

The men who proposed his name for the most important office in Alaska imposed upon you and did us who dwell here a grievous wrong.

A private sale of seized liquors took place in the seizure room of the Custom House here last New Year's Eve. The Collector went through the formality of requiring the purchasers to ship the stuff out of the Territory, by filing a bond with him, but he well knew that the purchasers intended to use the liquors here. The District Attorney, I believe, was one who made such purchase and gave such bond. The whole matter was talked over on New Year's Day, and many of us felt and still feel that a disgraceful thing had been done by men who were sent here to execute the law.

Now, Mr. President, feeling sure that the conduct of the Judge, District Attorney, and Collector of Customs, has not

been such as is becoming an officer of the United States, and that you may know more accurately the whole state affairs, and the public feeling here, allow me to suggest that you command Mr. N. R. Peckenpaugh to investigate the conduct of these officers and report to you in person at Washington. He is a selection of your own, and we believe you have made no mistake in the man.

I have had one conversation with Mr. Peckenpaugh, and I know that he feels sick at heart over what he must witness with his own eyes. I trust that you will use this means, or any other which may appear better, to acquaint yourself with the facts, and then, for the sake of those who dwell in this land, and for the decency and good name of your own administration, to lay the axe with vigor at the root.

Mr. Peckenpaugh does not know that I am writing this communication, nor has he the slightest idea that I am suggesting him as a proper person to perform such a duty.

I am allowed to refer by name to John G. Heid, Attorney at Juneau, Henry Cook and Daniel Campbell, miners at the same place, J. H. Benfield, of Douglas City, and W. I. Webster and H. Valentine (jeweler), of Juneau.

I send this letter to the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Bureau of Education, with a request that he place it in your hand.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, (S'd) John G. Brady.

(COPY)

Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska,
June 1st, 1891.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,-

We send you a report for each school month, two tabulated reports, with explanatory reports, and a brief annual report. The last could not be made perfectly satisfactory as to details without making it longer than we thought you want it. We have sent a long letter for the missionary, Magazine to Dr. Stanley, however; and you can get all essential details from that, as we have asked him to send you a copy.

The discrepancy between the whole number of minors given in our school reports as living here and the number in attendance is to be accounted for by two facts: towards the latter part of the session especially we found it advisable to admit and enroll a number of pupils under 6 who attended school with their mothers, brothers, or sisters; and some pupils came in towards the last of the session who are really residents of adjacent settlements up and down the coast.

Our school work has lasted each day from three to four hours, instead of six; the smaller children soon grow restless

and the larger minors and adults are often so broken down from a day's hunt that they go to sleep in spite of their best endeavors to keep awake; so longer sessions are not desirable.

Besides, we doubt whether we could have found more time for teaching. No one who has never been through such an experience can form any idea of how much time and energy are necessary for cooking, washing, fetching water and wood and coal, filling lamps, building fires, sweeping and dusting, making and mending clothes, and all the further innumerable details of our school work. Add to these constant calls to doctor natives, trade for food, boats, etc., and you can see that we must have been kept very busy. Most of our instruction was necessarily oral, and for this first year, at least, we found it inconvenient to divide our pupils into classes. All were instructed in all branches.

We taught ten days in August and six days in June: the latter were added to May. The suspensions indicated in our report were absolutely necessary. This summer we are going to build a high fence around the house to prevent slating on the roof, knocking on the walls, and other miscellaneous boyish pranks. As the seasons seem to vary here considerably and so many are absent in September, perhaps it would be better to let us teach from Sept. 15th to June 15th.

(3)

We send you a box of curios, which we hope will reach you in safety.

July 25th, 1891.

In the light of further experience, we are inclined to recommend that the session be shortened so as to last only eight calendar months, from Oct. 1st to June 1st. The natives do not return from their summer trading voyages and get settled until Oct. 1st: after June 1st they are all engaged in walrus hunting--boys, girls, and women, as well as men. Besides, they seem to get tired of a long session: and the proposed change would enable us to get a much better average daily attendance for the whole session. We should expect to take only two days' holiday during that time, one at Thanksgiving, and the other at Christmas.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. R. Thornton.

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

(COPY) (1)

Carmel, Alaska,
June 2nd, 1891.

Dr. Harris,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to address you herewith in the name of the Moravian missionaries at Carmel, Nushegak River, Alaska, in order to lay before you the state of matters in regard to educating the natives on the Nushegak River and vicinity.

You no doubt are aware that we have been appointed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Superintendent of Education in Alaska, to conduct the U. S. public school at this place. We came here with the full purpose in heart to put forth every effort in our power to educate, civilize, and Christianize the natives. We do not allow the latter to interfere more with the school routine than to open and close the school with the reading of Scripture, prayer, and singing.

From the very beginning we have met with the most strenuous opposition from the priest of the Greek church and the trader for the Alaska Commercial Company and their assistants, who have their head-quarters at Nushegak or Fort Alexander on this river.

This Greek priest, his deacon, and other assistants claim their field of mission work to extend over the entire enormous

stretch of country between Ogashik on the peninsula toward the southwest and Iliamna Lake northeast, the whole of the valleys of the Mushegak and Malchatna Rivers, and the country between here and the Taylak River, including all the villages on that river. To most of the villages outside of Mushegak he pays one or two hurried visits during the year, administering the sacraments; and, since we have opened the public school, he gives the most stringent orders to the people, not to send their children to school.

The trader is a very near neighbor of the Greek priest's and on very intimate terms with him. They spend much time in gambling and drinking, and he joins this priest most heartily in his opposition work. As he is the only trader in the district coinciding with the priest's mission field, they are able together to do most effectual work, for they have the natives completely under control.

I write this mainly out of sympathy for the natives. The Greek Church has had plenty of time and opportunity to educate and elevate the natives in this district. From personal observations which I made during the last year, while taking the census in the fourth district, which includes all the above mentioned section, I must say that nothing has been done to help the natives. They are kept as ignorant as brutes. Very few can read or write, and these few are widely scattered.

acting, to some extent, as assistants to the Greek priest, having learned by rote some liturgical service, or part of the catechism, all in the Russian language, most of which they do not even understand, as some have told me themselves. There are also a few who assist the trader in his business, some of whom are able to read and write a little in Russian. During the past winter I made a trip to the Kuskokwim River, visiting many villages, and found the natives of the same class that we have here in this district. I saw many villages in their pure native state, and can see very little difference, with the exception of those natives who are in close proximity to the fish canneries here on the Nushegak River, where they get a little more taste for cleanliness in their dress and homes. Especially in our immediate vicinity the natives might be much further advanced if they were not held back by the abominable oppression at Nushegak. I say "oppression", for natives have told me again and again, "They are hard on us in Nushegak if we let our children go to school". The opposition was made very effectual last fall and winter. When it was about time for us to open our term of school, and we were about ready to set out to look for children, special messages were sent out from Nushegak, warning the people not to yield, and the result you will see by comparing last year's attendance with that of the previous year. From January, 1888, to May, 1888, the total

number of days we taught was 79; average attendance, 11. From August, 1888, to May, 1889, the total number of days taught was 134; average attendance, 15. From August, 1889, to May, 1890, the total number of days taught was 191, average attendance, 21. From August, 1890, to June, 1891, the total number of days we taught was 198; average attenaance 9. After the first few years' experience in teaching we came to the conclusion that the most effectual way to educate and civilize the children was to board and clothe them, for the villages are small and far apart, and of necessity we have to keep the children. In the fall of 1889 the Greek priest and the trader went to San Francisco, where they stayed till the following summer. During that time our school prospered and we had the best attendance. Feeling encouraged in our work, but having no proper place to board and lodge the children, we applied to the Board of Moravian Missions for an appropriate building, the lumber for which was shipped last summer. We put up the building with our own hands, as you see it on the photograph, which you will find enclosed. We now have room to accomodate 50 scholars and even more. This new building and another assistant seemed to cause new anxiety to the part of opposers at Nushegak, and this is probably one reason for their special effort. The school is now everywhere spoken against; the minds of the natives are filled with numerous and to them dreadful stories. As, for instance, that we will take them away in ships, and they will have to become soldiers

that the children will get sick and die, that we will put their eyes out, or poison them, etc., etc. These things are discussed over and over again, until the minds of the children are filled with a dread and horror for school. It was so bad last fall that when we came to a village and merely mentioned the school, the children ran and hid, whereas, before, they flocked round, anxious to be noticed and spoken to. With us the question has often arisen, "Shall things continue in this way?" Shall one generation after another grow up in ignorance, degradation, and heathenism, when the time, means, and opportunity to lift them out of it are at hand? Is it right for a few men with selfish motives to keep hundreds and thousands of poor, helpless natives down in the lowest stages of barbarism? We answer emphatically, "No", and we are ready and willing, with heart and hand, to lift them out of it as fast as possible; but we feel ourselves as powerless as the natives themselves, and therefore ask your most valued opinion and advice. The money which the Government expends here for educational purposes might accomplish much more if it were not for these hinderances. Sometimes we have a child a half a year and then they are not allowed to stay any longer. Some children have cried to come back, but would not dare. Two boys came to us as little wifs. We took them in, clothed and fed them. They learned well, having in two years passed through

Bancroft's Third Reader. The one was well advanced in multiplication. They could write well, and spoke good English. They are now get the best English speaking natives here. We used them as interpreters. Last summer they were taken away from us, the one being kept in the Greek priest's home and the other with the deacon. Before we took them no one cared for them, but when these enemies of enlightenment saw that something good was being made of them, they tore them away from us, and we had no power to hold them.

We remain,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

(Signed) Frank E. Wolff.

(Signed) M. E. Wolff.

(Signed) Emma V. Huber.

(Signed) John Schoechert

(Signed) Mary Huber.

Teachers and
Missionaries.

(COPY) (1)

Carmal, Alaska,
June 9th, 1891.

Dr. Jackson,

Dear Sir:

With this mail I send you the monthly reports from January to June of this year. In January I sent you by some mail that went overland by way of Kadiak the monthly reports from August to December of last year, which I hope you have received. I am sorry to say, this school year has not been a very encouraging one. In my report of last year I was able to give you an average daily attendance of 21, while for this year it is only 9. We did all in our power to have as large an attendance at school as possible; but were foiled in most every effort by the malicious work of the Greek priest and Mr. J. W. Clark, the trader for the A. C. Company and their respective assistants. They declared openly to outsiders last summer that they would do all they could to hinder our school, and boasted of their power to do so. About the time for opening our school last fall they sent messages out in every direction, telling the people by no means to allow their children to come to our school in case we should try to get them. The natives in the whole of the fourth census district are

such absolute slaves to them that these warnings meant a great deal to them. For example, a native sold a skin to one of the superintendents of the canneries. The leader, upon hearing of it, said, "I'll make that fellow suffer: he'll be hungry before the winter is over". On this same principle they treat the people who allow their children to come to school. We have not had any day scholars this year, although we could have had from 15 to 18 scholars, who live in this village, which is not 200 yards from our school-house, had they been allowed to come. They are nearly all children who have been to our school before, and it would have been a year of great advantage to them. We know of instances where the children have cried and begged to come back to us, but the parents would not allow it, out of fear of the persecutions to which they would be subjected. Mr. Clark is the only trader for the whole of the fourth district (that is, from Ogashik, Illaena, Nushegak River and tributaries, and all the country between here and the Togiak River, including that river), and the Greek priest claims that as his district also. The two are very intimate friends, and agree well in their scheme. Now, shall one generation after another of these poor, helpless people be left in ignorance and degradation, on account of some selfish purpose of these few men? Will the Government allow itself to be foiled in its good and noble purpose of

endeavoring to elevate, civilize, and educate these needy people, who are worthy of their assistance? Can the Government do nothing to make the money they spend annually for this purpose to bring better results? As we expect you to come and see us this summer, I will then talk this matter over with you, and would therefore merely add that the winter before last Mr. J. W. Clark and the Greek priest were absent—spending the winter in San Francisco--and we enjoyed comparative peace, although their helpers did all they could to oppose our work, though with less effect; and our school prospered in such a manner that we felt encouraged. I think I told you we received lumber for a large new building, which is nearly finished now. By the time for opening the next term of school we will be ready to lodge and board 50 or more pupils. Our new building is 20 x 60 and one and one-half stories high. I will enclose a photograph of our buildings. All the children we have had this year have been here as boarders. We clothe them and teach them industrial habits. Although seven fishing vessels have come here this spring, we did not receive the bulk of our mail yet. We hope to hear from you when the steamer comes, and that we may receive the supplies which we asked you for last summer. Our mission party join me in much love to you.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. E. Wolff.

(COPY)

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT, FOR 1890-1891, OF MR. L. M. STEVENSON, TEACHER TO THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

POINT BARROW.

School commenced on Monday, A. M., Oct. 6th, 1890, with an attendance of three adults. No increase for first two weeks. 15 at end of the month. They were enthusiastic in trying to learn, "to make paper talk". They made rapid progress, at the end of the second month being able to pronounce and spell at sight all the words on the chart lesson.

Date days from Nov. 19th to Jan. 23rd.

Census of young people revealed 54 at Utgiavuve and 14 from Point Hope, under 21 years of age.

Mr. J. W. Kelly, Agent of Pacific Steam Whaling Station at Point Barrow, was of very great assistance to the school. Attendance very irregular, as the older pupils had to be frequently absent after food.

There were three sessions a day, 9.00 to 11.00 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. No intermissions.

About the first of March the evening session was discontinued, as, with the increasing light, more of the pupils were compelled to work on land.

The pupils were patient and persevering in their efforts. As soon as they mastered a word, they would trace it in the snow and in the sand on the seashore, everywhere where they had a chance.

During the term there was not a single dull pupil in attendance, but all as bright as those from Point Barrow or the Interior. They are studious, quiet, work steadily, and are easily governed.

RUM.

Rum is the bane of this people, the fruitful source of their degradation, and the prostitution of the women for immoral purposes, bringing on an offspring diseased from conception, only to drag out a miserable existence, ending in a premature death.

And all this misery, suffering, disease, and death are attributable to either the lusts, or greed, or both, of the white men.

SMOKING.

In the beginning of the school term there was one very prominent habit of smoking. The pipe was the inseparable of the boys and they were inveterate smokers.

Of course I expected some trouble in breaking up the habit, but in this I was pleasantly disappointed. I said, "We will

have no smoking in the school-room during school hours", and the pipes disappeared thereafter as by magic, and the pupils enforced the rules on others who sometimes come in.

HINDRANCES OF THE SCHOOL.

Their name is legion, for there are so many; but it is my intention to mention only the prominent ones.

Foremost, is the strong and determined opposition of the many who come here with the ostensible purpose of whaling, and are fitted out with ship and crew, supplied with provisions and everything that is necessary to carry on their legitimate business; but they never either try or desire to catch a whale, unless one of the great monsters shall try to board them, but make their way as direct and fast as possible to Point Barrow, past which they never go, and all the money in the United States would be no inducement to them to go further; but there they cast anchor and there they stay until the steamer's return from the eastward, when they set sail for the west, because it is no longer safe to remain, and they have had their fill for the present of a squaw hunting.

They simply come for this one purpose, and if they were to commit the outrages, rapes, and abductions in the states that they do here, they would be ornamented with a hempne necktie and left dangling to the first tree or lamp-post they came to, a just penalty for their deserts.

Nor is humanity any protection to the unfortunates who come within their reach. That age which has so strong a claim on human sympathy and protection should at least shield these innocent children; but it does not.

So lost are the men to every true principle of life (supposed to have died in the winter of 1877 at St Lawrence Island. Capt. Hay, of whaler "Gen. Miller", reported that fall at Unalaska, and the Agent of the Alaska Commercial Company at Unalaska asked Capt. Bailey to return with food to the Island: but under the circumstances and uncertainty he declined to go. This paragraph has nothing to do with Point Barrow) and even sense of shame and all those feelings of humanity that prompt to the protection of the weak and defenseless, that they do not hesitate a moment to stultify with liquor or narcotics children not more than ten years of age, force sexual intercourse, keep them in a state of semi-unconsciousness during their stay, turn them ashore more dead than alive, their systems permanently poisoned with venereal disease, only to drag through a miserable existence terminating in death before maturity is reached, or, if they survive, to bring into the world a posterity diseased with scrofula and all the concomitant diseases of this, the worst and most loathsome of nameless diseases.

Add to the above the many injuries of fraud and theft, with

other outrages, and you have the picture.

Then, if any of these natives should attempt to defend his property or family from outrage, these same fellows, who know full well that they themselves are the aggressors, will report to the "powers that be" at Washington that "the natives at Cape ——made an attack on the "Dolphin", or whatever else her name may be, and tried to capture her; but we used our Winchesters with effect and taught them a lesson which will do them good for some time to come".

If only the Government were truly informed of the exact inwardness of most of these matters, there are few of these men who would make a second voyage.

The school was greatly interfered with by Capt. G. B. Borden, because it stood directly between him and his intentions of rapacity and greed, and this was continued in until Dec. 25th, at which time he came into my room, and, after some other business matters had been talked over said: "I am very sorry to interfere with the school, but if Capt. Bayne should come here, I shall be compelled to have this room". I answered, "This room was given to me for a school room, the only reservation being that, 'if a press of men should come, I shall give it up', and, as they have not come, I expect to keep it. "Very true" said he, "but that depends on what a 'press of men' should be, and I am left to determine what

shall constitute a press of men". "Well, Captain, this room was given me for a school room, and, as no press of men has come or is likely to come, there is but one way you can get the room, and that is to take me bodily and throw me out. An administrator can settle my affairs in Ohio just as well as I can". And then with that consoling information the Captain had to be satisfied. However, to guard against anything of the kind unawares, I took my rifle, put one cartridge in the chamber and eleven in the magazine, the hammer at half cock, with an earnest prayer to God that I might not have to use it, and set it up in my bunk. This precaution I took, as he had been insinuating a little revolver practice on me in this way. He said, "I have heard a noise in your room last night. I had a notion to turn out and see if it was someone breaking in, and it would be only a word and a shot". This was the usual dessert for two weeks, and I prepared for "a word and a shot" as above.

The utter contempt in which he held the school may be gained from the introduction he gave me to Capt. James Mc Kenny Sept. 1st. Coming into the room where I was reading, he said, "This is the missionary who is going to Christianize and civilize these natives within a year and have them all good church members". A greater insult in so few words would be hard to give, but all the reply he received was a

steady look straight in the eye. Now, this man is a deacon in the M. E. Church at New Bedford, Mass., a Christian at home, a devil abroad.

A very prominent hinderance is the lack of a livelihood with the natives themselves. They are under the necessity of hunting and whaling, and these two occupations keep them busy nearly the entire year, and in either case they are away from the village the greater part of the time, sometimes scattered many miles over the country, hunting and fishing, or over the ice, catching whales, bears, and walrus. The deer furnishes food and clothing; the whales, food, fuel, and bone, for trade. I see no way of obviating this except by direct Government aid as with the Indians of the territories, or by starting a permanent boarding school by private means, and at this time neither is feasible.

Another very prominent hinderance is the superstitious fear or dread that they have of their native doctors, called "Un-ah-mee-ats". These loafers who hang on to the people are shrewd enough to know that as soon as education will make the people think for themselves, their power is gone.

Sabbath School and preaching have not yet been held. The first, because no Sabbath School could be organized without admitting Capt. Borden to be superintendent of the school, and this would break every attempt to do any good.

I have taught moral lessons from the blackboard and preached the sermon of living uprightly as the strongest sermon I could possibly preach.

(9)

MISCHIEF DONE TO THE NATIVES, AND HOW.
L. M. Stevenson.

Point Barrow, Alaska.

There is no little mischief done this people by irresponsible parties who come to the Arctic, fortune hunting, that in the mouths of a few whales their fortune may be made or from these cavernous depths it may be dug. These parties usually put in at Point Hope, employ all the natives they can to go "floe-whaling" for them the next spring, at some place on the coast between Point Hope and Point Barrow, leave them ashore to make their way as best they may to the designated place, the journey usually requiring the entire summer, in which time they have no time for obtaining subsistence for more than their daily wants require, so that winter comes on them entirely unprepared for its rigors; and if the parties employing them are not well supplied with provisions and skins for clothing, the natives thus coming to them are sure to be in want of almost everything that will make life bearable, devoid of all comforts and conveniences to make it enjoyable, and untold suffering is the one certain result. This course of treatment is usually supplemented by setting them all adrift as soon as the whaling season closes, about June 10th, to look out for themselves thereafter, and make their way back again or die of exposure and hunger.

Now the fact is, these parties did not come for anything else than on a "burning" expedition, and take this way to have their clothing made and taken care and to get a bed-fellow, perhaps many, whom they are in no way bound to support and care for, and that they can set adrift at any time the whim or fancy takes them, and take up another.

It may be you think that I speakly harshly of these matters, but they are painted in half-light. If I had the fact that some of these same persons who perpetrate such outrages, as soon as they return to civilization and their families, frequent with long and doleful countenance the church, the prayer-meeting, the Sunday School, the love-feast, and every place where religious teaching is done free, ever ready, yea, anxious to jump up and testify how much they have suffered among the heathen, trying to instruct them in the "way of life", and make a favorable impression on the audience, and gain the sympathy and applause of men. A good question, and one directly to the point, would be to ask, "How long have you had venereal disease, and how many have you inoculated with it, and of how many abortions have you been the guilty means?"

Why, one white man, son-in-law of a minister, with wife and children at home, inoculated the entire village of Point Hope with this most loathsome of all nameless diseases, and he is now in the Arctic, carrying the practice further than ever,

having connection with all the women he can by fair or by foul (use of drugs) means.

There are some parties who have come here for the legitimate purpose of carrying on the business of whaling, and have been here for several years, undergoing all the exposure and hardship incident to that employment, but have not yet had the success they desire, that they may return to civilization to live in ease and comfort the rest of life.

These parties employ natives and keep them from year to year; but they each have a squaw to make and take care of their clothing, and for a bed-fellow to keep them warm, and some have two or three children, which with the women will all be set adrift, as soon as they consider that they have fortune sufficient, because they would no more think of taking them home and introducing them as their wives, than they would of putting their heads into a furnace of fire. Sometimes, persons of this kind will instruct the natives to make rude stills, by the use of which, from molasses, flour, and tobacco, they manufacture the vilest of whiskey, and this injury is permanent and increases with time.

On the subject of liquor and prostitution, I give you this quotation from the report of the Agent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company to that corporation.

"Any trump on the beach who has a mistress he can prostit-

cute with the ship-masters for liquor is better heeled and can buy more native gear of canoes, etc., than I can with a $10.000.00 stock of goods, just suited to the native necessities".

This man is well informed in the matter and speaks just what he knows, and very truthfully. I am fully aware of the risk I take in writting the facts to you, that my life will not be worth the trying to keep, when these fellows find that I have spoken so plainly. But I am here to do my duty, regardless of man or devil, and only pray God to give me the power to speak loud enough to reach the "powers to be" and wake up a lethargic and careless nation to the enormous and far reaching sin of the liquor traffic and more properly the "liquid passage of hell and torment".

Births & Deaths.

Since my arrival here, July 30th, 1890, I have endeavored to keep track of the increase and mortality of this place, Point Barrow, and as nearly as I can learn, the following is the result:

Deaths: Adults, 9; Infant, 4; Total, 13.
Births: Living, 3; Stillborn, 1; Total, 4.

I herein send you a copy of a few lines sent me by Mr. J. W. Kelly, who is on the floe, looking for whales. He says, "I send Oomunginia in. She has a severe dose of the pox, the

price she had to pay Capt. Bayne to get shelter for the mother, sister, and herself." The shelter here mentioned was very brief, but sufficiently lebgthy to inoculate her. Mr. Kelly sent his dog-team for them as soon as he knew that they were there and brought them up here, engaging the family, mother, two sons, one a young man, and two daughters, to work for him. In due course of time the disease made its appearance, when the girl, a young woman, gave her experience of her being debauched, and that, too, by a man who prays loud and long in California, and swears hard and stiff in this part of the world. He is the man who, being diseased himself, came here a few years ago, took a woman from Point Barrow, inoculated her until she was nearly rotten and then turned her adrift 450 miles from home in the winter time, and by so doing spread disease broadcast through the little village. He took a Point Hope girl of one of the leading families, put her in the same condition, when her parents took her away from him. He plotted the murder of a chief of Point Hope by the "strychnine route", tried to hire a man to administer the poison, but failed, and all this time had a wife and family at home, the daughter of a minister in Oregon, and is now on the coast, well armed with strychnine, having come here as the Captain of the silver-wave, in the employ of James Mc Kenny, stranding his vessel on one of the Sea Horse Islands

In the daytime of a beautiful day, and he himself on deck. Th This is Peter Bayne, who sailed from San Francisco in March, 1880, clearing from that port; and says now, "If any man does not believe the Bible he is a liar", putting a big sailor adjective to qualify the expression.

(COPY)

To Capt. Michael Healy,
Justice of the Peace:

A PETITION.

Your petitioner avers that several Kreole girls, the daughters of lewd and intemperate mothers, have been living with him or attending school to him for about two years; that their mothers, or other near relatives, by reason of their lewdness, drunkenness, immorality, and poverty, are rendered incompetent as natural guardians of these girls (to be described herefater), and that therefore, the children become wards of the Court; that he is superintendent of the Jesse Lee Home, and industrial home and school, supported in large part by the U. S. Government, and conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a society incorporated according to law.

He therefore prays the Court to consider the condition of these girls, and, since, in the dirty and comfortless homes of their mothers, they cannot come up to virtuous and useful citizenship, to give or apprentice them to him (your petitioner) and his successors, until they shall come of age, or for such shorter period as shall seem good to the Court.

DESCRIPTION OF CHILDREN.

1. Sosipatra Suvorroff; age, about 14 years, the daughter of Mrs. Brown--so called--mother, notoriously lewd and immoral and without adequate means of gaining an honorable support for herself and family.

2. Irena Suvorroff; 9 years old; half-sister of No. 1; illegitimate; together with No. 1 living with us under a contract signed by mother which expired on the 10th inst.

3. Palagria Tutikoff; age 11; illegitimate; mother given to lewdness and drunkenness; in poor health and unable to gain an honorable support for self and four little ones from 1 to 8 years old; a bright, active, capable child.

4. Parsha (Pariskovia) Block; 8 years old; illegitimate daughter of a well known white father and of a dissolute native mother.

(Signed) John A. Tuck.
Sup't of the Jessie Lee Home.

This Court, being convinced from personal knowledge (beyond a possibility of doubt) that the mothers, or near relatives, of Sostjatra Suvorroff, Palagria Tutikoff, and Parsha (Pariskovia) Block, are in no way fit or proper custodians of such minor children, the petition of John A. Tuck, Superintendent of Jesse Lee Home, Unalaska, Alaska, is hereby granted and he is appointed guardian of the above named minors for the period of one year from this date.

Done at Unalaska, Alaska, this fifteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

(Signed) M. A. Healy.

Justice of the Peace for the

Territory of Alaska.

(Seal)

(COPY)

Evanston, Ills.,

Oct. 27th, 1891.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

I am glad of your letter. In my annual address I have to treat so great a variety of subjects that I cannot dwell on Alaska at length, but shall in "The Union Signal" and address try to cover the ground fairly. We purpose sending a missionary there. I rejoice in what Dr. Withrow says. People get justice either first or last.

Love to your wife and daughters.

I wish we might have you all at our convention.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Frances E. Willard.

(COPY)

Sitka, Alaska,

Jan. 23rd. 1892.

To the General Agent of Education in Alaska,

My Dear Sir, -

We were all shocked a week ago yesterday morning by learning that Chas. H. Edwards, teacher at Kake village had been brought to Sitka during the night in a dying condition from the effects of two pistol shots inflicted by Malcolm Campbell on a sloop near the Kake settlement. The firing occurred on the previous Monday night at 9.00 o'clock. All the surgeons gave Mr. Edwards immediate attention, but all was of no avail, and he died about noon on Friday. An inquest was begun and is not over yet. The two white men who brought Edwards here were held, and gave their testimony before the jury. Campbell did the shooting, according to his own story. Says Edwards came aboard his sloop with eight natives, seized him and his partner, and began to tie them. had his partner on forward deck tied and himself in the cabin tied, but not so strong but that he could get his left hand loose and grasp his revolver which was between his blankets. He began to fire. Mr. Edwards sprung forward, and, covering Campbell to prevent his shooting anyone, received two of the loads from from the thirty-eight caliber one entering the right nostril

and ranging up through the head, and the other through the right breast. The wounds were probed, but the balls could not be found. Edwards was not conscious any moment while here. The men tried to go to Juneau at first but the weather did not permit, so came here. We have only their own testimony in their own behalf. Campbell admits of having ten gallons of whiskey and of having given some to an Indian. The whiskey men have taken up the cause of these two white men, and the "Alaskan" has raised their sentiment in the last issue. Coroner Rogers told the jury, when Campbell had made his statement, that there was no reason to hold the men, for it was a clear case of piracy against Edwards. His cousin Harrington appears for the men. This commissioner is a disgrace to the office, and his doings should be inquired into by the Attorney General.

Now, it is due to the memory of noble Edwards and to all the teachers in Alaska that the Commissioner of ducation and those who are associated with him to see that this affair shall have the fullest investigation possible. Campbell has borne a good reputation and has been known as a hunter. There is reason to believe that he has been smuggling. Two days ago the men were released on their own promise to appear and answer the charge of giving liquor to Indians. The "Pinta" was appealed to to go to Kake after the eight Indians, but

has made no move yet. Several requests have been made of late for her service, but all have been refused. We did all that was in our power for Mr. Edwards. The mission made a neat coffin, dug the grave, sent the team to draw the remains to the church and to the grave. The ceremony was impressive and many tears were shed. Oh it is sad that a noble life should be ended so. I did not attend the inquest, as we have been moving into our new house, and I have had to give all my care and attention to my family.

The weather for the past week has been very stormy and the wind last night was very strong. It is just one year since the saw-mill went down.

I have not given any of the proposed bills for Alaska much attention, but I am afraid that Sen. Dolph's bill for letting liquor into Alaska under license will not work well with the natives. Dolph's measures for Alaska may be looked upon with suspicion.

There are many topics that I would like to touch upon, but have not time now.

Knapp keeps up a fire at you and we can see the effects upon the Hatches and others who do not know you except through Knapp.

Marshall Porter has had Frank Myers arrested and brought here on this boat on the charge of criminal libel. The object

seems to be to curb him by these arrests, bringing him here at Government expense before Rogers, who stands with Porter and Knapp, and letting him return, after getting bail at his own expense. This will not work well.

We wonder what Warren Truitt will prove to be as a judge from Oregon.

I learn that Mr. Kelly will be with you awhile. Please let him read this letter, as it contains about what I should write to him just now.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) D. G. Brady.

(COPY)

Douglas City,
Jan. 25th, 1892.

Dr. Jackson,
Gen. Agent of Education in Alaska:

Dear Friend,-

Our household is laboring under the sadness of hearing of Mr. Chas. H. Edwards' death, caused by being shot by a white man, Malcolm Campbell, who was trying to sell the Indians whiskey, and he has been cleared. O Dr. Jackson, cannot the law yat take hold of this matter and protect those that are doing right? Can you tell us if he had any position or oversight of official duties other than a teacher, and have the missionaries at these out of the way settlements in Alaska? Mr. Edwards had one of our boys for his interpreter there. My husband says, anything he can do for hou in regard to the matters there he will try to do.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

As ever, your friend,

(Signed) Anna Moon.

(COPY)

#314 Broome St.,
New York City.
Feb. 4th, 1892.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,-

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 3rd inst.

If you read my letter to Gen. Noble carefully, you will see, I think, that I have made no positive statement about that gun matter, either there or elsewhere. I only said, "If the guns are inefficient, a good one should be provided".

If I had not been treated in such a way as to prevent my asking questions about the matter, I should not have had any occasion to refer to it at all; for I could have ascertained the true state of the case.

I am heartily rejoiced at the apparent prospect of more cordial relations, and shall do nothing to disturb them--unless forced to do so in self-defence.

I received a letter yesterday from Miss Dawes about our work. She seems greatly interested in it, and says that Mrs. Fuller also takes much interest in Eskimo matters. So my visit to Washington seems to have borne a little fruit in that direction. --- Very faithfully yours -- (S'd) E. M. Thornton

(COPY)

Wrangel,

March 9th, 1892.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

My Dear Friend,-

I received by the last boat your several letters of Feb 12th. I am quite satisfied to be relieved of my official duties and am more than pleased to be succeeded by so good a man as Mr. Kelly.

My regret in leaving Alaska is more on account of parting with the Indians than all other considerations. Ever since I came here they have been my wards, and I have spent a large part of my time with them and for their benefit. I have protected them from the oppressions of the white men and from the cruelty of each other. I have not allowed any legal suits of proceedings among them, but have heard all their grievances and disputes and have settled them all amicably and without cost to them or any one. I have assisted them in sickness and buried them when dead. In consequence of these things, the natives are all my friends and appear to be very much attached to me, and express great sorrow and regret on account of my leaving them.

I have been apprehensive of some cultus politician being

appointed, who would be mercenary and selfish enough to oppress or at least neglect these good friends and drive them back toward their old barbarism.

I believe that Mr. Kelly will continue the same policy that I have, and be to them a friend and adviser. I have demonstrated the falsity of the statement that the Indian is destitute of gratitude: they are not demonstrative or servile, but they appreciate kindness quite as much as any other race; and also the untruth of the declaration that the only good Indian is a dead one. I believe with Gen. Morgan that the best Indian is an educated Indian.

The weather has been so bad that I have not been able to reach Metlahkatlah yet, but will do so before I leave the District. Mr. Duncan will not be at home until about March 20th, as he did not come on the last boat.

I enclose to you a letter from my old friend, James F. Mc Kee. It discloses important facts, and it appears that he would like to impart other information when I go there. Please do not use his letter in any way that would injure him with Mr. Duncan. As you can see, he wrote me as an old friend and gave the facts without intending any harm to anyone. I employed him to teach school in Greendale , Pa., fifteen years ago. I will go to see him soon.

The canneries of Alaska have made a combine, but the

Klamalk Company is not in it. Mr. Wadlugh will be here on the next boat, about the 20th of March, and until he arrives, we cannot say if the cannery will run or not.

Mrs. Thomas is quite well and will take the school at $100.00 a month. Five months will be long enough for that place, beginning the first of May.

Before closing the letter, allow me to most sincerely thank you for your kindness and confidence during all the time of our official relations and personal acquaintance. I shall remember all our struggles and efforts for the benefit of mankind, with a great deal of pleasure; and with the sincere hope that this confidence and friendship may continue through life. I remain,

Your friend,

(Signed) James Sheakley.

(COPY)

Wrangel, Alaska,
Oct. 24th, 1893.

Hon. W. T. Harris,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,-

I have lately heard that a movement is on foot to reestablish the old Board of Education in this territory and also to remove the General Agent, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, from his position.

Whatever the motive may be for such reestablishment, I do not believe that a restoration of the old Board would be for the well-being of the schools in Alaska. So long as the schools are supported by the Government of the United States, the function of school officers in Alaska must be almost entirely executive, and their duties are limited to the execution of the law, the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Department, and the carrying out of the wishes of the Commissioner of Education. Hence, no legislative body or Board is needed, and experience has shown that such bodies are a hindrance. The allegation that the control of the schools in Alaska is autocratic and that Dr. Jackson is an autocrat is

absurd and is only made for selfish purposes and to impune the General Agent.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is an honest man, and his one desire is to spend his life in doing good to all mankind; and all the world knows that he has labored long and faithfully for the natives of Alaska, and has accomplished more in the way of educating, civilizing, and Christianizing these people than all others combined.

Alaska is so different from all other parts of our country that the laws and regulations of none of the states or territories will apply here. This is not a farming country, and there are no farmers and no rural population. No settlers come to this country to get land and make homes for themselves and families.

The white people all live in the towns and mining camps and take but small interest in schools or anything but what directly interests them. These towns are about one hundred and fifty miles apart and can be reached by water-transit only, which is always dangerous and uncertain, except by ocean steamships. The meeting of boards and committees is always uncertain and slow in Alaska; hence the necessity of confiding the execution of the laws to as few as possible.

I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) James Sheakley.

Dec 21st 3

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co

Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir

I notice that the October interest of Stewart & Britts Duluth to my wife (Mary V. Jackson) remains unpaid Please call their attention to it

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 21st 3

Sprague Investment Co

117 Champa St Denver Co

Dear Sir

I notice that the Left- loan is due Feb 2d both principal & interest.

Please ascertain whether Mrs Left- desires to pay it up. If she wishes to renew it, she ought to pay $500 at least of the principal.

The September & December 1893 interest on the Evans (Nellie) loan is over due.

Wishing you the Congratulations of the Season

I remain Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 21st 3

Messrs E. C. Kilbourne & Co
Eglen Block. 813 - 2nd St. Seattle

Dear Sir

I enclose you Messrs Stone & Lennig's Interest Coupon No 5 due Dec 17th 1893 - for ~~$150~~ $150. I also notice that the principal is also due.

Do they wish to pay up, or renew the note? I have no objection to renewing the note as long as the security remains ample.

I notice that the interest on the note of the Green Lake Electric Railway Co due Sept 2nd is still unpaid.

When you get any money for me, please forward it at once, as I'm a bout of often I am hard up -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Dec 21st 3

Mr Wm E. Lucas

Duluth Minn

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Mr Wm S. Woodbridge's
Interest Coupon No 5. for $20.

Very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Dec 21st 3

Messrs Cochran & Walsh

Saint Paul Minn

Dear Sirs

Yours of Dec 9th to Mrs Mary F. Jackson Hall House Liberty N.Y. is received.

Please Correct your Mailing list. Mrs Mary F. Jackson. Miss Delia S. Jackson & Myself have our permanent address "The Concord. Washington D.C The "Hall House" was a Summer Hotel, which My family left Sept 1st.

I Enclose you Mr Charles W. Ferris' note, that you may foreclose the Mortgage as you advise in your letter of Dec 9th. If at the end of the year he is in condition to renew the loan & pay up back interest all right.

The Mortgage is at your Office. I also enclose you Interest Coupon No 3 Extended on Ill. E. Graves for $120.

2

I notice that Graves interest for July 25th is not yet paid.

I also enclose you Wm S. Woodbridge interest Coupon for $20 due Jan 1st 1894 of Hon Lucas of Duluth (sent to Mr Lucas)

How are you progressing in the foreclosure of Mortgages of "Clark Bryant Improvement Co" and "Henry B. Beard"?

I notice that Laurits O. Melbye has paid no interest since June 1892 That his note was due Dec 15. 1892 and extended to Dec 15. 1893. What is your advice. Had his Mortgage better be foreclosed?

Also John Ireland has not paid interest due September 1st 1893.

Also Joseph Berwanger's interest due Dec 5th 1893.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

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(1)

Stereoptican Address on Western Alaska

The Eskimo

1. You have before you a map of Alaska, but it gives you no conception of its extent; nor, if I should say that its area was 580,000 square miles, would that give you a true conception. If you were to stretch a line from the extreme east to the extreme west, it would reach 2,200 miles, or a distance as great as from the eastern portion of the United States to the eastern boundary line of California. It is 1,400 miles from north to south, or a distance as great as from the New England states to Florida. The island of Attou, the western end of Alaska, is further west of San Francisco than the extreme eastern point of Maine is east of that city. The illustrations this evening will be mainly of the region along the Bering Sea and Arctic Coast of Alaska and the ocean coast of Siberia, in the neighborhood of Bering Straits. There is no commerce in Alaska north of Bering Sea. The only vessels that enter the Arctic belong to the whaling fleet, and the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear", upon which we will take our journey this evening.

2. The "Bear" is a barkentine rigged steamer, 198 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 18 1-2 feet deep, with a capacity of 744 tons. It was built in Scotland for the whaling fleet, but purchased by the United States Government, on account of its

great strength in resisting ice, for use in the Greeley relief expedition. After rescuing Lieut. Greeley and his party, it was turned over to the Treasury Department, and is now used to prevent the smuggling of strong drink by the whalers into the Arctic Ocean. The view represents the "Bear" in the harbor of Unalaska, preparing to set out upon its annual trip to the Arctic. It usually leaves that port during May for the northern cruise.

3. A few days after leaving Unalaska, the "Bear" usually reaches the great Arctic ice pack. We have the vessel represented here as moored to the ice floe off King Island, in northern Bering Sea, in the month of July.

4. Forty miles west of Unalaska, on Bogslov Island, is a smoking volcano. Great changes have been made in this island by volcanic action during the last few years. There are ten or more active volcanoes in western Alaska.

5. The population that inhabit Bering Sea and the Arctic coast of Alaska belong to the Eskimo family. They are a large well-formed people, contrary to public opinion that has formed its estimate upon the size of the Eskimo in Labrador and Greenland. At Point Barrow many of them are over six feet in height. At the extreme north, at Point Barrow, the average height of the males is five feet, three inches, and the aver-

age weight, 153 pounds. At Kotzebue Sound, the average stature is five feet, seven inches, with many men and women over six feet. They are lighter in color and fairer than the North American Indian, have black and brown eyes, black hair, with a tinge of brown, high cheek bones, fleshy faces, small hands and feet, and good teeth. You have before you a native of the Yukon River, dressed in his squirrel-skin coat and reindeer pants.

C. In this picture we have an Eskimo woman and child, dressed in the ordinary reindeer clothes, which, for a woman in many sections, consists of a coat and pants, the boots being part of the pants. The child, being under constraint, will be noticed with her fingers in her mouth.

7. We have here a group of the men and boys on the Kuskokwim River. This is the region which is being evangelized by the Moravian Church in the United States. The men will be seen dressed in their native dresses of reindeer-skin, with the exception of one man, who has a cotton garment over his skin garment.

8. Next we have a group of women and girls from the same section, also dressed in reindeer and squirrel-skin suits.

9. From the natives of the Kuskokwim River we pass over to Cape Navarin, Siberia, where we have a group of the Koriaks of Siberia. These people are supported by large herds of do-es-

tic reindeer. It will be noticed that a number of the men have the crown of their heads shaven, leaving a fringe of hair around the base of the head.

10. This method of dressing the hair will be better seen in this group of boys from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. These boys are dressed in reindeer-skin clothes, with the fur next to the body.

11. We have here the oldest inhabitant met during four cruises of the cutter to the Arctic. In a trip extending for thousands of miles along the coast and covering a period of about four months, not more than one or two very old persons were to be seen. It is said that sometimes, when a person gets too old to work, such is the difficulty of procuring food in that land for any extra mouths, he asks his children or friends to kill him. This is also the case when a person is afflicted with a chronic and incurable sickness. Some very startling incidents of this character have come to the knowledge of those who frequent Arctic waters.

12. From the people we pass to a few specimens of attempt at adornment. In the picture before you you have an illustration of men wearing labrets. In southeast Alaska it is the women that, cutting a hole through the lower lip, insert a piece of bone, ivory, or silver, as a piece of ornament. But in northwest Alaska it is the men who cut two holes through

the lip, one at each corner of the mouth. Upon the one side they insert a labret in the shape of a gentleman's sleeve-button, with a disk from one to two and a half inches in diameter; on the other side of the mouth, a much smaller one. Many of the women in northwest Alaska tatoo their faces.

13. In the illustration before us we have the winter dress of the white teachers who are sent to northern Alaska, the extreme cold necessitating dressing in furs very similar to those of the natives.

14. We have here a method of carrying the baby, seated astride of the mother's neck, with its feet dangling down in front. If a woman has to carry her baby, traveling, for twenty or thirty miles, it would scarcely be possible to carry the child in her arms, but, seated upon her shoulders, the child can be carried with much comfort and ease.

15. We have here still another method of carrying the child. The mother's coat is made with an enlargement between her shoulders, forming a kind of sack, into which the baby is slipped. A belt under the thighs of the baby and across the chest of the mother keeps the child from slipping out. When the mother's hood is pulled over her head in cold weather, the child has a very secure and warm resting place.

16. We pass from the people to their houses. The dirt and

sod house in the foreground represents an improved barrabara, as used on the Aleutian Islands. The frame house in the distance is an American trader's building.

17. In the northern portion of Bering Sea a basalt rock a mile in circumference rises out of the water 1,000 feet high. This rock has perpendicular sides, with the single exception, on the southern side, of a ravine which breaks down at an angle of 45 degrees. In this ravine has grown up a village of 300 Eskimo. They are the cave-dwellers of the present time, having made their winter houses on the side of the mountain. In the short Arctic summer, when the caves become too damp for health, the people move out and make temporary houses on the outside, which are represented by the framework everywhere seen across the face of the mountain. The sides and tops of these houses are made of walrus skins, stretched over poles.

18. This picture gives us an enlarged view of one of their summer houses, with a family group at the front door. If the children in playing should fall off from the narrow platform in front of the door, they would be dashed to pieces on the rocks some twenty feet below.

19. We have here the roof of an Eskimo house in the Arctic. It might be said that there is no timber in western or Arctic Alaska. The timber belt of Alaska extends some 600 miles west

of Sitka, and then ceases in the neighborhood of Kadiak Island so that all the wood that is found in western Alaska is driftwood that has been brought down by the great streams from the interior, and is thrown upon the ocean beach. Having very little timber with which to build their houses, and their winters being exceedingly cold, they have a pattern of an underground house. An excavation is dug in the ground, about 15 to 20 feet square. The sides of this are lined with driftwood in the form of a log house. The top is covered over with driftwood, upon which are placed grass and sod and then earth to the depth of three or four feet, so that at a little distance the house resembles a hillock of earth. In the illustration, the top of the dome is seen, with a small hole, which in summer is used for ventilation, and in winter is covered with the intestine of the whale or seal, which, being semi-transparent, allows a very little light to enter. The door of this house would be a much smaller mound, some 15 or 20 feet away, the two being connected by a much smaller underground tunnel or passage. The whole object in the construction of their houses is to fence out the cold. In these houses ordinarily are no fires, except what comes from a stone lamp fed with whale-oil. An Eskimo's house is underground, and his cellar in the air. Back of this building will be seen a platform, upon which, high out of the reach of the dogs and

wolves and foxes, is placed his store of dried fish, whale blubber, and other provisions.

20. In this view of a house at Point Barrow, Alaska, we find some wreckage from a ship, piled up against the dried dirt-bank that covers the house; also, a stairway, evidently taken from a ship, leads up to the platform, upon which is placed their food.

21. In the illustration before you is a whole row of houses, with their platforms, against which are laid the jaw-bones of whales. Oftentimes, when they cannot secure drift-wood sufficient to form the walls of their houses, they make a house of whale-bone instead. And in a few instances I have seen the walls made of the skulls of the walrus, laid up in regular order, like stones in a New England fence.

22. Passing from the underground houses of the Alaskan Eskimo, we come to a family tent of the reindeer men of Siberia. Being under the necessity of feeding their herds, as the pasturage gives out from point to point, they have no permanent houses, but, in their place, a large tent, 20 feet in diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet high, covered with reindeer skins and walrus hides, which they can take down and set up at any place where it is necessary to be near the herd. Inside of this tent, smaller apartments, 3 feet by 6 in size, are curtained off with reindeer skins for the bed-rooms, these

being lighted by small whale-oil lamps.

23. Passing from the homes of the people, we come to their temporary habitations, when traveling along the beach, they have need to stop for the night.. In this illustration, we have a small tent, covered with cotton sail cloth. Inside may be seen large rolls of furs, which are used for bedding.

24. Sometimes, when it is inconvenient to erect the cloth tent, they simply pull their large skin-covered boat on shore and turn it upside down, forming a secure shelter from the wind and the rain.

25. From their homes we pass to transportation and give you a representation of the kyak, a skin-covered boat, which is used by the Eskimo all the way from Greenland to Siberia. It is the universal boat of that people. It is formed of a light frame of driftwood, covered with walrus skins, with an opening in the top, into which the occupant forces his limbs. Then,with his water-proof coat tied around the rim of the seat, there is no possible chance for the boat to ship water. It is a air-tight boat and can ride very rough waves of the sea in security. The native in the illustration before you is in the act of throwing a spear at a seal which he sees in the water, and which is a large portion of their living.

26. Sometimes when they go to attack a whale, or the waters are very rough, three or four of these kyaks are lashed

together, as seen in the illustration.

27. Sometimes these kyaks are made with two and occasionally with three holes. The three holed ones are for the use of travelers, the traveler occuping the centre hole, while the native paddlers occupy the front and rear holes. In the view before you you have the first Moravian missionaries to Alaska making a kyak trip of 510 miles along the coast and up the streams, in search of a suitable location for the mission.

28. In addition to the kyak, which is a closed boat, there is a large open boat called the umiak. This is the family boat or carryall. Those in use around Bering Straits are about 24 feet long and 5 feet wide, and will safely carry 15 persons and 500 pounds of freight. There are exceptionally large ones that will carry from 50 to 80 people. They, like the kyak, are made of light frames of spucewood, covered with walrus, seal-lion, or white whale hides stretched over them.

29. In winter, when the seas adjacent to their shores are frozen with ice, their mode of traveling is by sleds drawn by dogs. We have here a party of native traders camped for rest and lunch.

30. A better view of the shape of the sled and position of the travelers is seen in this pictu e. A party, evidently from

the country, is just arrived at the coast. The revenue cutter and a couple of whalers are seen off shore, and the party is represented as stopping their team to gaze at the ships. The tent of a reindeer Siberian is seen between the sled and the beach.

31. From transportation we turn to living and see the method of drying fish. The traveler that sails along this northern coast can see with his glass miles upon miles along the shore racks covered with fish that are being dried for winter use. In addition to fish they put up large quantities of seal and walrus oil in bottles made from the skin of the seal. Just as water and wine were kept, in ancient times, in oriental countries, in bottles made from the skins of goats and lambs, so, at the present time, in the Arctic, the skins of the seal furnish the receptacle for liquids.

32. We have here a scene in the summer on the Togiak River, in the southeastern portion of Bering Sea. These quaint and rude figures do not represent idols, but are symbol-writing. As we go and write on our marble tomb stones, in memory of John Jones, so a native Eskimo, going along, can from the symbol or character, pick out John Jones' grave in this way. In western, northern, and eastern Alaska, the ground never thaws out, but there is a perpetually frozen sub-soil. Consequently, it is very difficult to make excavations in the ground

and to dig graves. This causes the people to bury their dead above ground. The body of the deceased is sometimes rolled up in walrus or deer-skin and placed upon a platform; at other times, in a box. These platforms and boxes can be seen in the rear of the houses.

33. This method of disposing of the dead is more clearly seen in the present illustration. The uprights which support the platform are the jaw-bones of the whale. On the rude platform thus constructed is placed a carved box containing the body. On either side is a representation of these grave platforms, that have fallen down from age. After depositing the body, the friends of the deceased person pay no further attention to it. If, by any means, either age or accident, the body is rolled off on the ground, it is left there, to be torn in pieces by wild beasts.

34. I now throw upon the screen a family scene, an Eskimo family, with their uncombed hair, in their dirt and their filth. This is the prevailing type all through that western and northwestern region. I call particular attention to this picture, as it is a companion one. In my next I will show you the change that can be effected by soap and water.

35. In this illustration you have a family of the same people as the former. They are in many respects as ignorant as the former, unable to read or write. The difference be-

tween the two families is made by water and soap. This man was taken when a boy by a Russian trader and taught to wash. When he married his wife he taught her to wash, and, as the children came into the household, they, too, were taught to wash. If water and soap will make such a wonderful difference in the appearance of these people, how much greater difference when, in addition to water and soap, you add a Ch istian training! This is now being attempted by a few Christian denominations.

36. We have here the Moravian school at Carmel, a group of boys and girls, with the two lady teachers that went from Pennsylvania, in the background, clothed in their Arctic fur dress, their hoods being lined with the beautiful white fox of that region. The Moravians commenced mission work in Alaska in 1885, and have four very prosperous stations in the valleys of the Kuskokwim and Nushajak Rivers.

37. The illustration before you is the main school and mission house, at Unalaska, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. It is a small, one-story house, and entirely too small for the purpose, but is the best that can be done until funds can be raised for a large and more commodious building. A group of the children are seen in the door-way.

38. A larger picture of the school children is now shown.

The Aleut population of the Aleutian Islands are a civilized people, made so by the Russians, and there are many pleasant, intelligent faces among them.

39. We here give an enlarged view of one of the Aleut girls, that was among the first pupils at the Methodist school.

40. This is a view of the Richard Storrs chapel of the American Missionary Association, at Bering Straits. The school at this point, established in 1890, has a very remarkable history. In a total population of less than 300 the average daily attendance of those wild Eskimo children for the first year of nine school months was 104. The second year the daily average went up to 108, and last winter the average daily attendance ran up to 130. This place, on the 19th of August, 1893, was the scene of a tragedy. Two of the young men that had been expelled from school on account of their insubordination, nursed their revenge until they gained courage, one night, to call the teacher out from his house and shoot him. As soon as the Eskimo village had heard of what had happened, they caught the two young men and immediately shot them, then took their dead bodies up to the mission house and had the newly made widow look at them so that she might be assured that they had taken vengeance upon the murderers of her husband.

41. We now come to the northernmost school in the world, that at Point Barrow, twenty miles further north than the celebrated North Cape of Norway, through which American tourists journey to see the midnight sun. The mission at this northernmost point of the North American continent is under the care of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

42. In 1891, a school and teacher's residence was erected on the island of St. Lawrence. Circumstances have prevented a suitable person from being found to go there, and the place still remains vacant. A few years ago, famine and an epidemic swept three or four villages from this island, so that when the revenue cutter visited them at a late date, not a single man, woman, or child was found to tell the tale. In the houses, on beds, on the floor, in the door-way, in the paths from the houses, everywhere, lay the decaying corpses of the former population; so that this one village that remained upon the island pleads with more than ordinary pathos to the Christian population for Christian instruction before they, too, die and go into eternity without God and without hope. In the illustration is a group of the village that gathers to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, during his winter visit to that village.

43. When Dr. Sheldon Jackson, in 1890, made his first trip

for the establishment of schools in Arctic Alaska, he found the native population everywhere in a starving condition. Years ago their fore-fathers had had an abundance of food, living off the whale, the walrus and the seal of the seas adjoining the coasts. But during the last fifty years, Amer - ican whalers have so persistently and relentlessly hunted the whale that they are almost exterminated and the remaining driven so far from the coast that the natives can no longe secure their former amount of food. The question of relief was at once raised, whether Congress should appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of food to give them, or whether it should provide in their country another food product which by care and attention they could provide for themselves. Feeding the population would eventually paperize them. Providing a way whereby they could earn their own living would preserve their manhood and their independance, and of course the latter was the only thing to be thought of. To provide for them a new food product, Dr. Jackson proposed that herds of tame reindeer should be purchased in Siberia and transported to Alaska, where the young men should be taught their management and care, thus gradually changing Arctic Alaska into a region adapted for the herding of tame reindeer. This has been attempted, and in the illustration we have a picture of the house which was erected by the U. S. Government in 1892 for the occupation of the white superintendent that had charge of

the reindeer and the herders.

43. In this illustration we have a view of the landing by Dr. Jackson of the first tame reindeer in Alaska, the beginning of the herd at Port Clarence. The revenue cutter "Bear", that transported the deer from Siberia, lies at anchor off the shore. On the beach can be seen a group of sailors and natives, under the direction of Dr. Jackson, carrying the deer up on the beach to where they would set them free in the herd.

44. This picture represents the four native Siberians that were employed to come across with the herd and instruct the Alaskans in the management and care of the reindeer.

45. This picture shows a herd of reindeer on the Siberian side, with the tents of the traders in the background.

46. On our return voyage to the south and civilization, passing a thousand miles eastward of Unalaska, we come to that marvellous group of mountain scenery around St. Elias, the highest peak in North America.

48. We said in the former part of this lecture that in western Alaska there was no timber. On the other hand, southeastern Alaska is densely timbered with spruce, hemlock, and red and yellow cedar. In the illustration we give a forest scene from southeastern Alaska.

49. And now, as we leave Alaska, we give you a twilight scene, and, with it, bid you good-night.

Dec 26 3

Mr C. Hallock

Dear Sir

Your postal received & I am glad to learn your address. I had previously written to your former boarding place in this city, but received no answer - I was in Norfolk all last Saturday & would have been glad to have called upon you - Will you spend the winter there or come to Washington.

I am so hard pressed for time, that I wanted to see if you could not do some writing for me. In Connection with my next Reindeer report I wish to give a general treatise on Reindeer For instance range of Caribou - also range of Lapps. Appearance. Size. Speed, habits, diseases, harness. Sleds. &c. &c. &c. About 25 or 30 printed pages in length

What will you charge me for writing it? How soon can you have it done? I can send you the reference books on the subject A Number of which I have gone through

And paged the different divisions of the subject, so that you would be able to turn directly to it! I write you because you are already familiar with the subject. I shall expect to incorporate it into my report, just the same as if ~~you~~ one of my Clerks had got the Memoranda together for me.

If you have the time & inclination to undertake it, please let me know promptly.

Very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

January 5 4.

Miss Anna L. Dawes,

Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Dear Madam:

After a good deal of searching, I have found the paper out-
ber from Cape Prince of Wales, and take pleasure in sending it to
you to-day by mail. I am sorry for the delay.

The package you sent by express has arrived: it will be
taken care of and forwarded in the spring. With many thanks, I am

Very respectfully yours.

Sheldon Jackson

(6).

Washington D.C. June 7

Mr. D. Smiley
Pokeepsie N.Y.

Dear Sir

Yours of Dec 29th 93 Came to hand as I was laid up with La Grippe.

I Am rejoiced to hear that my Application for Mr Edward Marsden is approved.

When Convenient to you, please Send me a Check for $100 pay to my order, as I Am treasurer of the fund for the Education of Mr Edward Marsden.

Please excuse a longer letter as I Am very weak -

Very Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington Jan 6th 4

My dear Edward

Yours of Jan 1st finds me sheet up in the house with the Influenza.

I trust you know me well enough to believe that I deeply sympathize with you & your family in all your struggles.

If you had written Gen Eaton or myself fully of your position & feelings, you would have saved yourself a great deal of mental anxiety and distress.

As soon as I heard of the distress of your family and sickness of your Brother in Lad I informed Gen Eaton that I was willing to contribute more Money towards your support at School in order that you might be able to send all your earnings to the help of your Mother.

When you came East I requested Gen Eaton to take Charge of your education

2

and pledged him all the funds that
was necessary. I expected you to
have all your Creed (as that would pre-
serve your Manhood) and then to pay
the last Mare with the help of some
of the friends. It did not matter how
much it was I was pledged to Gen Eaton
for the whole amount. It is just the same
whether it was $500 was necessary - it
would all be paid.

If you had received your money from
a Board of Education, you would have had
no more knowledge of its source (i.e. - who
paid the several sums to the Board)
than you have it now. In the one case
all you would have known was that it
came from the "Board", and now you
know that it comes from Gen Eaton.

However I am willing that you should
know more. I am responsible for the whole
of it, and have actually paid one half
of it from my own purse. The other

half has as for been paid by Miss Watson at my personal request. For 1894 I do not expect that Miss Watson will pay more than one fourth or fifth of Amount, if she pays that. Miss Watson has not given Her Name, because it was for you. But to help me secure an Education for a worthy young man. She would have sent me the same Amount if I had asked it for Miss Smith or Lone Jones.

Moreover she has given what she has given as a Presbyterian, and would not have given it for one belonging to another Church.

When You first Came East, We did not apply to the Board of Education for help for You, as You were not then under the Care of Presbytery. After you united with Presbytery Rev Eaton & Myself did not apply for You, as we thought Your present position gave you greater Liberty The Rules of both the Presbyterian and Congregational Boards of Education

Require that the applicant shall learn
all that is possible for him & account for
it. Unless they be deceived, they will
not help one who is able to help himself; and if he is able
to help himself in part, they will only
give the other part.

Again, we receive help from the Board
is not allowed to solicit any help from
other sources -

The Lord Certainly gave you a blessing
when he led you to decide to remain
where you were. If you had gone to the
Congregationalists, you would have re-
ceived no more than the Presbyterian Board
would have given you, & you would have
forfeited the love of Miss Watson and myself & others
able disposed to give you. It is not
only right, but always the best policy
to stand firm by the Church of your love

You may sometimes think she is not
doing for you all that she should, but -

in the long run, you will find that she will do for you far more than any one else.

I am sorry that you lost the earnings of three months during the festivities, but if I had sent you the interest slides you could not have used them.

It is much better that you have a license to trade in Alaska, where you are accustomed, therefore I enclose you a check for $22 for slides, and will inform Gen Eaton.

In preparing your slides, be careful and not have too many in Metlakahtla. Your audiences like want to know of all the different nations from Ennass to Chilkat.

I send your Mother by this mail a Christmas present of $15.

Whenever troubles or perplexities arise remember & write Gen Eaton at once. He is the best & wisest Counsellor that God has given you. Ever & your friend

R. H.

Jan. 23d

Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson,

Tacoma, Wash.?

My Dear Sir,-

Can you tell me confidentially about the present condition of the Rev. Thos. J. Weeks? Why is he out of the ministry? Is his family suffering from want? Would it be advisable to send him a little aid?

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

H.

K. H.

Jan. 23th 4

Rev. J. H. Thompson, D. D.,

Vancouver, Wash.

My Dear Sir, -

Can you tell me confidentially about the present condition of the Rev. Thos. J. Weekes? Why is he out of the ministry? Is his family suffering from want? Would it be advisable to send him a little aid?

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

H.

Feb 19th 4

Mr C. J. Porter

Dear Friend

At your Convenience please send me a Check or draft for 7 Months use of the Printing press &c including the Month of March.

As the President has appointed your Successor (Mr Williams of Juneau) I presume you will return to Oregon.

If you have gathered Curios, or other Curios around you, that you do not care to take away with you, please remember & present them to the Sitka Museum

I am very glad for the Stand you have taken in favor of public Morality. I wish it could have been taken earlier, so that you would have ~~ten~~ had time to have worked out the problem -

May I ask as a special favor, that you will see that the press, type &c (When you are through with it) are returned to the Mission in good Shape

Kind regards to Mrs Porter — When you

you return to Oregon, please keep me
posted as the to your P.O. Address.
Congratulating you on the efficiency with
which you have conducted your Office
I remain Respectfully Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. March 15/94.

Mr Walter B. Porter to
Sheldon Jackson Dr

For use of Printing Press &c from September
1st 1893 to March 31st 94 - 7 Months @ $10. $70.00

Received Payment

Feb 23rd 4

Hon S. B. Alexander M. C.

Dear Sir

Sickness prevents my going out much Evenings and therefore I have not been around to see you again concerning the Alaska Agricultural College bill Yr.

As you have already shown so much interest in it, I would ask you to introduce the enclosed bill into the House & have it referred to your Committee

I will also be glad to have a hearing before the Committee on the subject

Respectfully Yours

Sheldon Jackson

March 15th 4

Mr C. V. Bauta
Cash. Mer. Nat. Bk

Dear Sir

Please place the inclosed check of $100 to my credit on the books of the Bank

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

March 26th 74

Messrs A. W. Cooper & Associates

N 79974

Dear Sir

Yours of the 24th is rec'd

Please send to "Sheldon Jackson, Care of C. D. Easton. Mission Rooms 53. Fifth Avenue New York. N. Y."

2 Winchester rifles, Model 1866 45/70 Calibre 26 inch full Octagon barrel - 9 Shots

Send bill for same by Mail to me at Bureau of Education Washington D.C.

& Greatly oblige Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

March 29 4

My dear Cousin

It gives me pleasure to enclose you Check for $794.42/100 dollars interest due you & your Sisters April 1st 94

The Concord Shareholders will not find it convenient to pay the $100 loan this Spring, but will promptly pay the interest

Please drop me a line acknowledging the safe arrival of Check

Very Truly Yours
Chalden Jackson

$206.66 2/3
619.65
174.77
$794.42

Mr Barstow is too unwell yet to attend to business, but on his books I find the Acknowledgement of indebtedness which I had Copied off & Enclose you

To
Mr James Forbes
Amsterdam N.Y.

Ft. Wrangel, Alaska,

Feb. 25th, 1884.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:-

Here is a copy of a letter I have written Mrs. De Vore in reply to one in which she good-naturedly twitted me about the [illegible] of Republican officials and praised the Governor. She also requests me to tell her the cause which took Miss Willard from the training school.

Mrs. M. C. De Vore,

Corry, Pa.:

Dear Friend,-

In your last letter you request me to give you the news, understanding that you will not reveal the author.

Now I refer to some very sad news which you and the Women's Executive Committee should know immediately and which you may already possess from some other source.

I received Mrs. M. F. Gillespie, of #54 S. 3rd St., San Jose, Cal., to inform our Board.

An extract from a letter of Miss Willard to Miss Mills will explain. It is as follows:

..... "All condemnation is due to me, Mac, or I would let my mind go on as it has and let my miserable self drop entirely out of your life. I left Sitka for many reasons [illegible] you have heard me speak of. I do not know whether you know of my engagement to Millard or not.

Our wedding day was to have been the first of June. We [illegible] a terrible disappointment to all among our friends in Alaska and in the East.

Letters of astonishment, sorrow, and reproach came to me from all sides. I would not heed. I loved Millard and thought he returned my love, but he did not.

He asked me to commit a great sin. Because of my love for him I was weak and yielded. Besides, he said "We would be

Dr. Stalker Harrison, 2.

to visit soon." In God's sight I was his wife. Then came my great humiliation when Millard cast me off. The rest you know. And now my poor little babe has come.

I ask of the world but one thing,--a place to hide my tired body and broken heart.

..... May, I'll never forget your kindness. I do not, have not deserved it: a miserable wretch, a mere outcast. What right have I to expect any one to love me. So be it: it is a part of my punishment".

(Signed) Fanny.

Mrs. Gillespie, a minister's wife, secured Miss Willard a position at a hospital in San Francisco, and now the managers of the hospital want to know what is to be done with Miss Willard. She is there penniless.

Mrs. Gillespie, whom I am acquainted with, and who befriended Miss Willard because of my recommendation, requests me to inform Miss Willard's friends at once and see if they will provide for her. I wrote a hasty note to Mrs. Gillespie, saying that I would be responsible for $10.00 (This is one half more than I am really able to pay.)

I have written Mr. Austin to write to Mrs. Gillespie and tell her whether or not the mission can do anything for this poor unfortunate. I know of no place for her save the hospital at Sitka. Her case is a sad and disappointing one. Then the scandal will bring so many people into trouble.

Her deception was complete to the last minute. The people at the hospital were not discovered her condition.

Now, Mrs. De Vore, the following news is the part I do not like to have connected with. You know I would never let you find out the worst save in some responsible family like Mr. Bright's. As soon as I was gone, Leila was sent to Mr. Chester's. You know the result. Lizzie and Ni-a-da lately were sent out to work in families in town. In a few days the latter, being seduced by two white men, left her employer's house-keeping for Mr. Austin a long time. "Smooth-tongued" David Kinnison led her astray. Lately he has married her. I pity Mr. and Mrs. Austin in all this trouble. But if a certain bachelor whom you know had been in charge of the school, and such wholesale prostitution of girls had been going on, how his character would have been maligned.

I have no reason to regret that I always held the reins

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, 3.

Government with a strictly firm hand. No friendship between boys and girls can be permitted, save in the presence of teachers, without disastrous results.

When Mrs. J. T. Pingry (nee Miss Higgins) visited Miss Willard at Sitka, I had a long talk with her on the way home to Ft. Wrangel. I remember of telling her that I learned that Millard was permitted to spend his evenings at Miss Willard's room. Miss Higgins shared my opinion that it was unwisdom.

Their friendship ripened into love, love into familiarity, familiarity into disgrace and ruin.

I used to think the natives were fairly well civilized; the children are so teachable. But after spending two years here and dealing with full grown natives in court, witnessing their weird auguries, and their strict adherence to all their ancient customs, I am compelled to declare them semi-savages or barbarians.

Progress in civilization will be slow until they are compelled by law to give up all their old customs that are baneful.

Again, ninety per cent of what the good, hard working missionaries do is counter-balanced by lawless whites, who have no regard for the laws of man (unenforced by our officials) nor the prohibitions of Heaven.

Now, your good, Democratic Governor has a chance to declare in favor of the enforcement of the prohibition laws and the Edmund's act. Has he the courage to do it?

If so, he will thus build a lasting monument for himself.

The very laws that ought to be enforced are constantly violated with impunity.

In civilization, a constant violator of either moral, civil, or criminal law is considered an enemy of society and treated as such. Here the reverse is true. A man who lives an upright life, does not condone crime, or at least condone the evasion of law, or raises his voice in favor of the enforcement of the laws as they now exist, is considered an enemy of society and treated as such. This is one reason why so few officials have the courage of their convictions.

I have been in Alaska almost nine years, hoping and hoping that each succeeding party or set of officials would surely strive for a judicial enforcement of the laws, to the end that morality might gradually gain a footing; but it seems like waiting for the millenium.

Now, I am not a pessimist, but my Scotch nature prompts me to call a spade a spade. In my next I hope, through your good Democratic friends now in office, to be encouraged to give an optimistic account of law and order in Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. A. Kelly.

Now, Doctor, the Christian people will surely have to support Miss Willard somewhere. It might be best to not have her return to Alaska.

(Signed) W. A. Kelly.

March 27 94

Mr C. N. Basta
Cash^r Merchants National B^k

Sir

I inclose you Checks for three hundred and twenty nine $^{38}/_{100}$ Dollars which please place to my credit on your books -

I also send you my book, which when ballanced please mail to me at Bureau of Education Washington D.C.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

The Concord,

Washington,DIC. Apr.6,1894

Gen. Walter Q.Gresham:

My Dear General;-

I take great pleasure in introducing to you the bearer,Rev. Sheldon Jackson,D.D., General Agent for Education in Alaska who was appointed under Secretary Lamar and still continues his efficient and faithful services. His labors for Alaska have been most wise and effective; but the story is too long to tell.

In carrying out the plan of introducing reindeer to save the people from starvation, he has encountered certain difficulties in securing trained herders from Lapland, which he will explain to you. You can trust his statements most implicitly and as his request may involve financial responsibility, I may add that he has ample real estate in this city to cover the sums that he may name.

Very sincerely yours,

April 4

Miss Harriet B. Coe,

306 West 20th St. New York City, N.Y.

Madam:

In accordance with your request of February 28th. I send [illegible] Mr. Kelly's report on Arctic Eskimo, with vocabulary.

[illegible] my send me 25 cts.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 13th 4

Hon. C. F. Manderson,
U. S. Senate,
Omaha
Dear Sir:

Please present my thanks for the 9th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, which you so kindly forwarded to me. I have you have also a statement with regard to the condition of things at Wetherill. I have been getting ready to start next Monday, and have been so driven with preparations therefor that I have been unable to call at your house. This will do so this evening, if I can.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

K. H.

April 13th 4

Mr. S. A. Dyson,
[illegible] 11th St., N. W.,
City.

Dear Sir:-

Senator Teller, before leaving, stated that he would leave some [illegible] you to send me some copies of my reindeer report. I was informed at the Government Printing Office that the 20-25 copies which the Secretary at my suggestion has asked for will be sent this to-day. As I am about to leave for Alaska, I wish to have my file copied with me. As soon as the package is sent to the Senator, please to send one of the reports in a package addressed to me at reading page, at the Bureau of Education, corner of 8th and G Sts., N. W., and I will be very much obliged.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

K. H.

April 13th 4

Mr. Ole L. Bolstad,
Colfax,
Richland Co.,
North Dakota:

Dear Sir,-

Your letter of April 7th is received, and at your request you are hereby authorized to sell the grass on the western portion of Section 19--135--49--for this year.

Hoping that you may secure good crops, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

K. H.

April 13th 4

Mr. John Jackson Orton, M. D.,

Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Sir,-

Your card was received some time ago, but press of business has prevented an earlier acknowledgment.

I am not a descendant of Colonel Jackson, of Massachusetts. My grandfather Jackson came direct from England, and, I think, just after the Revolution. He had two sons, so that the circle of relationship is very readily traced in our branch of the family in this country.

Very respectfully yours

Sheldon Jackson

May 15th

Board of Home Missions

Presbyterian Church

New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

In connection with Dr. Jackson's request, I enclose here-

from Mrs. M. J. McFarland of Hoonah, Alaska,

Very respectfully,

William Hamilton

Assistant Agt. of Education for Alaska.

Hoonah, Alaska.
March 16, 1904.

Dear Friends:

Your letter of sympathy was received and much appreciated. I will be brief and to the point.

I see you are both of the opinion that John committed suicide. Now I dont believe he did. I think he was murdered just as sure as Edwards was. He was in excellent health, there was no insanity about him or in his family; had he wanted to put himself out of the way, his knowledge of drugs was such that he would have chosen a more peaceful death.

The coroner's inquest was "death by strangulation." Who saw him do it ? As the Indians all say "Klathe ah da"--"No. Mr. McFarland could not do that." Now when I tell you a few things, let me hear what you think.

About the middle of November, two low down white men with Indian women arrived in sloops and tried to jump some of our mission claim. Back of our house they began to clear ground for a log cabin. We ordered them off; then they wheedled the chief and got him under the influence of drink. They bought the school ground in front of our church for $75. We had our board fence around it, a temporary foundation laid for a school house plank walk all the way in front and a trespass sign on the ground. They kicked part of the fence down, tore off our sign and set up their stakes. Thanksgiving morning they threatened the people that if they came to church they would lock them in; said they could claim the ground to our very church door, and I caught them with tape measuring from it to the village. Calling to an Indian to bring the crow-bar, they said if any Indian put up the

fence they would sweep him down: that they intended to put up a big shop at our very church door, a saloon and a salmon packing house: they had a chance to make a living here and were going to do it if they could get land recorded too. It was their land and no one could keep them out of it. They said my husband ought to be crucified like Christ. When he went to Juneau, said he would never come back to this place again.

My husband left here on the Seolin--he was towed over to canoe pass by the Seolin--Mr. McFarland arriving Thursday morning, ten o'clock he on the sloop, Friday night. My husband was at teachers' institute at Mr. Behrends until 11 o'clock. Made a speech there, was all right, but they thought, very quiet. He had instructions from lawyer Heid about the ground. He said they could not take it. There might have to be a lawsuit. He had nothing else of any account to worry him. And dont you see how that villain Charles F. Nystrom, a low down Swede, could get into his room, drug him and escape from the room over the transom and no one in the house know it. He did it and murder will out. Would you have him arrested upon suspicion if you were me?

I think it was the most heartless thing that I ever heard of to bury him so soon and never consult me about it. He was found Saturday noon and buried Sunday afternoon, when his body could have been kept a month and put in our vacant cabin over there. Why I kept one Indian girl one month to hear from her friends. One of our people was at Juneau and a message could have been sent right over. But they chartered the Seolin after he was buried for $100 out of my husband's check to send over for us all and our effects to come to Juneau till we would know what we wanted to do. I was indignant. The Seolin crew would assist in packing and charge $10 extra for each day they were delayed. What did they think I wanted to leave my work for?

What is there in life now but to work? The Lord can and will sustain me, but I am completely crushed and the spirit has nearly gone out of me. I have lost one of the most faithful, loving and devoted of husbands.

Now they all will say he was crazy. No insanity about the man,—never was since I lived with him. If he took his own life, I know he was unbalanced by the three weeks' strain and loss of sleep. One night he and I staid in the church till eleven o'clock to watch. We heard they were going to clear off the ground.

Oh why was it all permitted. We were just settling down to earnest work, sister here to run the school, he and I running in to assist when there was an overflow. We had always worked so hard and now were just beginning to see the results. Chief and wife both coming to school.

Now I want you to advise me and set this thing right before the world. I have been too cast down to write sooner. I wish to remain here in this mission, my sister and I as the teachers of the school. Pray for me. I have not lost a service since. But oh it almost breaks my heart to go into our dear little church and see that vacant chair. So many are asking me if I cannot baptize them. There were 350 at church one Sabbath.

I have just found out something to the point. A man at Juneau saw Mr. McFarland after he was dead and there was no mark on his neck, no sign of his having been strangled, and he was of the opinion that he never hung himself at all; the strap was not drawn tight. I believe that vile Nystrom put him out of the way, and I am told that there was a transom window over the door by which he could have escaped after locking Mr. McFarland in. A good many are of the opinion

now that he did not do the deed--could not possibly have done it with that small valise strap. I can prove a good many things that might be the means of arresting Nystram. A great sentiment is now raised at Juneau. No one will trust him for anything, and he said that he was nearly starved and had not had a day of luck since making trouble over here.

I was very glad to get the five dollars: it will come good to me. I would like to hear from you soon. Oh I have been in such distress. I have just waked up to the fact that I must contradict this statement that he committed such a deed. Never He was put out of the way in the hotel. He was in good spirits and said he had spent a pleasant evening.

I remain, your deeply grieved friend

MAGGIE J. MC FARLAND.

November 15th 94

Mr C. V. Banta

Your letters of Sept 15th
And October 18th were awaiting my
return from Alaska-
Enclosed find Check for $240.00, which
please place to my credit on your books.
I also send you book, which when
written up, please mail to me at
Bureau of Education Washington D.C.
Very respectfully yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Nov 27 94

Mr. Geo. Coles

Dear Friend

As you request I enclose
Mr Jackson's note of April 28. 1894
for $400.00 for Collection.

I also send Check payable to the
Order of Mary T. Jackson

We are getting on as usual - I have
recently returned from Nov 5th Glenn -
Merdin the Arctic ocean -

Kind regards to your family

Very truly Yours

Rheta Jackson

Dec 6th 4

Mr Wm H. Barstow

Dear Friend

Since My return from Alaska I have tried to find an evening in which I could come to see you, but so far in vain I have been to the office a dozen times, but not when you were there.

Please have Mr Harrison draw up a deed by which you can reconvey to me the real estate which I conveyed to you May 11th 1893 in trust to sell for me. To wit: "½ undivided interest in original lot eleven (11) in Square ten hundred and thirty six (1036) in City of Washington Dist of Columbia", "All of lots numbered from 25 to 28 both inclusive in Square No 1048". "Lot 17 in Leroy Suttle's subdivision of part of the Widow's Mite as per plat recorded in liber Gov Shepard folio 163 in Surveyor's Office" "Also to lots 6 Block 29 & lots 15 to 22 both inclusive in block 30 in Benj H. Leighton & Wm C. Dennison Trustees

of Brookland. These lots in Brookland I think are sold. If so & the Trust deed or Mortgage is made to your benefit, please assign it to me—

If you never placed the former deed of record, You can return that & save the trouble of reconveying.

If however it is recorded, Please recover the property back to me at once.

When you get well enough to attend to General business, I hope to see you—

Very Truly Yours

A Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Dec 13 4

Mr C. V. Barta
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York City. N.Y.

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check for two hundred dollars, which please place to my Credit on your books. Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

A Pioneer Missionary

Dec 22 4

Mr C. D. Eaton

Dear Brother

I find in the hurry of transcribing our Clerk has made the enclosed Check ($50.00) payable to Mr Austin instead of Myself. Please have it rectified and send back to me.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Decem 22 4

Mr C. T. Banta

Cashier Merchants Natl B. N.Y.C

Dear Sir

Enclosed find 2 Checks (600 + 120.35)
Aggregating $720.35/100, which please place
to my credit on your books -

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 22 4

Mrs E. P Gould
4813 Regent St. Phila Pa

Madam

It gives me pleasure to send you my Check for One hundred and Seventy one 20/100 dollars, which you will please Credit on the the Money loaned for Indian Homes at Sitka Alaska

Please send me receipt for the same

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

R.Y.H.

December 27.

Mrs. William Thaw,

P. O. Box 1038,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

It is time to commence plans and arrangements for the Alaska work of next summer. We have secured and started the teachers at St. Lawrence Island, but I presume the Board will depend upon yourself, Mrs. Shepard and the ladies of the East Liberty Church for the continued support of the Mission. When I was at the rooms of the Board last week they said that there had been a misunderstanding between them and yourself with regard to the new station in Southeast Alaska. They had understood that you would take the entire salary of the missionary, but had learned since that that was a mistake, but that you would take a portion of the support in company with other parties. The secretaries requested me when convenient to visit Pittsburgh and confer with yourself and others concerning the new station at Ketchikan, which we greatly desire to open this coming spring. Now I have spoken so often of late years for the East Liberty church, do you not think it would be better to secure me a hearing in the Shady Side Church, or some other of the churches that contain wealthy people? I think if I could have a public meeting with the Shady Side people, and then perhaps the next after-noon a parlor meeting with their ladies, that we could raise enough with the portion that you will give to secure that enterprise. Please think the project over, and if it impresses you favorably, let me know. I can come any time during the month of January that it may be thought best.

Wishing you and yours the greetings of the season, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

December 27, 4

Prof. Charles T. Winchell,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Brother:

How are you feeling with regard to going as a missionary to Point Barrow now that you have had time to think and pray over the matter? It is quite important that you should come to a decision as soon as possible, for in case you do not judge it to be your duty to go, I will need all the remaining time to secure some one else, as I may try two or three different persons before I find one who shall feel called upon of God to go, then whoever decides to go needs a few weeks for preparing himself for the trip and work. I will also be glad to hear what Mrs. Dr. Woodside thinks of it.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Kind regards to the many friends I met at Parkville.

B.Y.M.

December 27, 4

Mr. Charles Beersamper,

Parkville, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 22nd is received, and I am glad to hear of your desire to fit yourself for missionary work in Alaska. I would advise that as far as possible you work under Mrs. Dr. Woodside, and secure all the medical information and training that is possible. It will greatly assist you in your future work. I will be glad to hear from you from time to time concerning your progress, and any time that I can be of assistance, please write me.

Remember me very kindly to the friends I made at Parkville.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.V.H.

December 27, 1

Rev. S. H. McAfee,

Parkville, Mo.

My dear Sir:

Please send me your estimate of the adaptation of Mr. Charles Hatchkumper ice machines in Alaska, when he shall have finished his studies. Do you think he will prove to engage in the work. What is your opinion of our special adaptation and that for work among a low down and barbarous people. Has he manifested in his classical studies a facility for acquiring a foreign tongue? Please give me your opinion.

With kind regards to the many friends I made in Parkville, I remain.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Dec 31st 4

My dear Mrs Thaw

Yours of the 28th cu- Closing Check for One hundred dollars for the Winchester fund is received with Many thanks

At the time of writting you had not probably received my letter of the 27th.

I had supposed that the ladies of the East-Liberty Presbyterian Church would raise the the last $3 needed for the St Lawrence Island Mission. If they have not done it, then it has come from the General treasury of the Board - as no one else was asked to Contribute for that particular Mission

I am sorry if the East Liberty ladies have not Contributed Any thing.

I agree with you that, Where it can be done, it is better to enlist Whole Churches in the work. But Where that Can not be done then it seems well to interest a group of Women and they in turn more or less interest their Associates.

I hope the way may open to interest the ladies of Shady Side Pres' Ch'

Or you with your intimate knowledge of the Churches in and Around Pittsburg & Allegheny May know of a better place.

Wishing Mr & yours a "Happy New Year". I Remain

Yrs Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Jan 10th 85

Mr C. N. Banta
Merchants' Natl Bank

Dear Sir

I inclose you Check for $50.65/100 which please place to my Credit on your books -
I am entirely out of Blank Checks -
Please mail me a book of Blanks at once

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

I Mail you a copy of my last report -

Jan 15th 95

Mrs M.A. Healy

My Dear Friend

In balancing my books at the Close of the year. I find $27 Charged against you on account of the ½ doz Silver butter Knives @ $2.00 = $16.50 and ½ Doz " paddles @ $2 = $12.00 making together $28.50 A discount of 1.50 was secured making the bill $27. When convenient please send Check for the Amount payable to my order.

If I had thought of it, When paying my board bill, it would have been the simplest way to have taken it out of that Amount-

I hope you hear good news from Fred. I send you a couple of Reports for 1892, Only Received from the Gov't Printing Office last week -

Remember me very Kindly to the Captain

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Jan 17th 85

Mr C. V. Bauta
Cashier Merchants Natl Bank
New York.

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check for $2284.54/100
Which please place to my Credit on your
books -

Please send me a book of Blank
Checks -

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Jan 17th 0-

Mr C. V. Bauta
Cashier Merchants Nat'l Bank
New York

Dear Sir

I wrote you ~~no doubt on the 14th inst~~
on Jan 10th asking for a book of Bank
Checks. but have received none -
Please have one Mailed to me at once as
I am seriously discommoded for the
want one

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

B.Y.H.

January 17, 5.

Miss Lucy Walker,

Presbyterian Hospital,

51 North 39th Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Madam:

I am rejoiced to hear through Mr. Andrew Blair that Miss Hilton is to be received into your Training School. I feel sure that your Board of managers will never regret their decision.

Allow me to send you a copy of my Report for '92 just received from the Government Printing Office.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.E.

January 17, 5

Mr. W. B. Clive,

Publisher,

Dear Sir:

Yours of November 14th addressed to me at Sitka, Alaska, has been to that place and returned to me at Washington.

It will give me pleasure to speak of your publications to the teachers of Alaska as I have opportunity. There is but one reading circle in the Territory, and for that you can send your circulars to Prof. S. A. Keller, Juneau, Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

W.V.M.

January 21, 1.

Mr. Arthur K. Watt,

45 Ann St.,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 13th to the Presbyterian Home Missions has been turned over to me. The Board of Home Missions is at 25 5th Avenue, New York, and you had better call on them, as they are the ones you are after. They, however, will not send a man that is unknown. If you wish you can go down and confer with the Secretaries.

Very respectfully,

General Agent.

January 11.

Mr. Albert Christmann,

1048 3rd Avenue,

New York City.

Sir:

Your statement to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has been handed to me. The Board that you might go out in Washington. Apply to it 23 5th Avenue, New York City. They do not wish a light house keeper, but a missionary. If you choose you can go down and confer with them.

Very truly yours,

General Agent.

B.Y B.

January 17, 5.

Mr. David Davis.

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Friend:

Yours of January 3rd is received. The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for the appointing of the successor of Mr. Stevenson, and I will forward them your letter. I think, however, they are looking for a man and his wife who are willing to spend their lives in that work. To merely go there for three years, you would come away just as you would so command the language as to be of use. The first one or two years on the field would not amount to much. However, as the Missionary Society have the decision in this matter, I will leave it to them.

Very respectfully.

Commissioner.

B.Y.H.

January 17, 5

Hon. A. B. Poland,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Tranton, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

Your of November 20th has been to Sitka and been returned to me at Washington. It would give me pleasure to give you an opinion of the township as compared to the District school system, if I had any experience in the matter, but with us in Alaska they are all village schools and primary and grammar grades at that.

I hope shortly to send you a copy of my Report for '92, which has just been received from the Government Printing Office.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 17, 5.

Miss Olga Hilton,

70 West Oneida Street,

Oswego, New York.

Madam:

I have just been informed that our application for your admission to the Training School for nurses in Philadelphia has been approved. You will please let me hear from you when you will leave Oswego and go on to Philadelphia. Your best course will be to take some of the railroads from Syracuse that come down across Pennsylvania direct to Philadelphia, and not go around by New York City.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

January 25, 1

Mrs. James McMillan.

2 A Beacon Street,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Friend:

Yours of January 4th was received, and I suppose mine of the 5th

5th but Dr. J. E. Robinson did not call, and I have neither seen nor heard

from him since.

With regard to Mr. John S. Smith, who is recommended to you by Dr.

H. A. Gordon. I have to say that I think very highly of them, and if I had been

filling a Government school when they applied, would have engaged them, but the

particular place that I was talking about filling was under the Presbyterian

Missionary Society, and they wish to send teachers of their own denomination,

which they did this last summer.

As soon as you know definitely what date I will be wanted at your

conventions, please telegraph me, and that therefore are applying for addresses

about this time; and I do not want they to begin to conflict with your meetings.

Very respectfully yours,

January 15.

Miss Mary E. Tapper.

28 Evergreen Place.

Binghamton, N. Y.

Madam:

Dr. McMillan has written to know if I can visit Orange and speak on the evening of Feb. 10th. I am not certain whether that evening is engaged or not. I have organized the women of the National Baptist Home Missionary Society to give them a series of conventions in Elmira, Binghamton, New York and Philadelphia about that time. I will shortly hear from them as to definite dates, when I can write you again.

Please let me know the character of the meeting you wish a speaker for.

Very respectfully,

General Agent.

B.Y.M.

January 16, 5

Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D.,

Box L Station O,

New York City.

My dear Brother:

Yours of January 14th is received, and I will write Miss Tooker of Orange, New Jersey, as you desire.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5.

Mrs. Anna F. Beiler,

1524 P Street,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

I think the "Home Missions" will be very glad to get an illustrated article from you. Senator Teller can secure copies of the plates by applying to the Secretary of the Interior. They can copy it for you at a mere nominal expense at the Government Printing Office; perhaps 75¢ or $1.00 each.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5

Rev. Robert de Schweinitz,

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Please accept many thanks for the list you so kindly sent me of the Moravian Missionaries in Alaska.

Trusting that you are enjoying better health, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5

William S. Langford, D.D.,

281 4th Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Sir:

Please send me copies of the "Spirit of Missions" for October and December, 1894.

Also a copy of your Annual Report of "Domestic Missions" for '92 and '93. ~~and two copies of Report for '93 and '94.~~ I enclose you two penalty slips which will pay the postage.

Very truly yours,

Helen Jackson

General Agent.

Received for '93'94. Thanks

B.Y.H.

January 16. 5.

Mr. John J. Smith,

656 South Hill Street,

Los Angeles, California.

My dear Sir:

Your welcome letter of January 7th is received. I have often thought of you this fall and wondered whether you were in California or had returned to Boston.

I had a very successful summer in the far North. The reindeer are doing nicely. I left on St. Lawrence Island as missionaries, Mr. V. C. Gambell, and wife of Iowa. They were very much pleased with the prospects before them when they reached the field and saw it with their eyes.

I have not yet erected the Museum Building at Sitka, but hope to be able to do so this coming summer. Like all other untried things to me, I have a shrinking from undertaking grout or cement work. I wish you could be there and take charge of it, but as I am very much hampered for means I do not suppose that I can afford to pay you the wages that you would need. By the way, what would you ge up there for in the spring and take charge of the building [illegible]. We can

furnish yourself and wife board in the mission, so that you need not count that in with the expense.

I send you one of my Reports for '92 which has just been published. I thank you for your kind invitation to make my home with you in Boston. I expect to go there early in Feb. to hold a series of meetings in the interest of the "Baptist Woman's Home Missionary Society." Dr. Gordon has recommended you to them as a suitable man for their mission work at Wood Island, Alaska.

With kind regards to Mrs. Smith, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,

Box L Station O,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your list of employes in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.M.

January 15, 5.

Mrs. A. F. Williams,

216 Cedar St.,

Corning, New York.

My dear Madam:

It would give me great pleasure to visit Corning and give a stereopticon lecture, but I do not see how I can afford the time , at least at present.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5.

Rev. A. C. Smith, D. D.,

Fairfield, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Please send me your judgment as to the adaptation of Mr. A. B. Lewis as missionary and school work in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Form, Envelope

Enclosed

B.Y.H.

January 16, 5.

Rev. T. D. Ewing, D. D.,

Corning, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Please send me your judgment of the adaptation of Mr. A. B. Lewis as missionary and teacher in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Enclose penalty Envelope

S.Y.H.

January 16, 93.

Mr. A. B. Lewis,

Lenox, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 12th is received, and will be placed on file among the applications for Alaska teachers.

I send you a copy of my Report for '92, just published.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

B.Y.M.

January 17. 5.

Mr. Andrew Blair,

Chestnut and 18th Streets,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

Much obliged for yours of the 15th conveying the pleasant information that Miss Hilton has been admitted to the Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital.

I send you a copy of my last Report printed, although it is two years old.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

Washington Jan 19 3-

Messrs S. Foster & Co

Sirs

I send you my Check for $776.$\frac{24}{100}$ dollars -

Supplies to Kjellmann		$494.39
Board of	"	48.75
" "	Brevig	3.00
" "	14 Lapps	154.00
" "	9 Dogs	10.00
Extra Milk for Lapps		5.00
Transfer from Home to Ship		25.00
Dogs from Seattle to S. F		31.60
Drayage of Dogs		5.50
		$776.24

Please send me receipted bill in triplicate for same -

Am I correct in believing that this settles up your last year account in full ?

I greatly regret the long delay

Very truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Jan 19th 5

Mr R. M. Lindsley

Dear Sir

Enclosed find My Check for 13 Jares on Brig Myers from San Francisco to Port Clarence Alaska $13.00/100

Please send Me a receipt for the same in triplicate.

I believe this Squares us up with Capt McKenna. I regret the long delay -

The Government will have about 70 tons of freight for Port Clarence, and the Missionary Societies ought to have a couple hundred more for St Laurence Island. Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope & Point Barrow -

Please let us know what you can do the Port Clarence freight for?

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.A.

January 23, 5.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.,

Portland, Oregon.

My dear Brother:

In accordance with your request I send you such pamphlets on Alaska as I can find. I regret to say that one or two of them are not in as good condition as I would like to have had them, but we had no others to send in their place.

I see that you are on the historical committee of the Synod of Oregon and desire to call your especial attention to the official deliveries and historical statement of the Presbytery of Alaska at the time when all its original missionaries were in Alaska and present at the meeting, with but one exception, and he afterwards wrote a letter to the effect that he agreed with what had been adopted. I do this because in Dr. Lindsay's time and under his influence the Presbytery of Oregon and the Synod of Columbia did not do the the Alaska brethren justice, continually adopting historical statements which are not true.

I have placed your name on the regular list and will send you my Reports as they come out.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

March 1st 5

To the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions
of the Presbyterian Church
Box L. Station O. New York.

Brethren

In accordance with requirements I hereby send you my report for the 4th Quarter of the present year –

The entire quarter has been spent ~~at~~ in the east (Mainly at Washington) looking after the interests of Education and Christian Missions in Alaska.

During the quarter ending Feb 28th I have made twenty one Missionary addresses on Alaska –

Thanking you for your assistance I remain Your fellow worker in the Kingdom –

Sheldon Jackson

March 1st 85

To the Secretaries of
Board of Home Missions Pres' Ch.

Brethren

As My Commission expired on
Feb 28th, I Hereby respectfully request
its Renewal for Another year from to-day

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Mrs Elliott H Shepard
2 W 52nd St New York

March 15, 1895.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

I am now arranging the plans for the summer's work in Alaska. As my health is not very firm Mr. Wm. Hamilton, my assistant, will take the work in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and I will go (D.v.) to South East Alaska.

In getting the Arctic schools established and the reindeer herd under way I have been away from South East Alaska five years, and many things have accumulated requiring my attention. Among other things it has become imperatively necessary to erect a good building at the Presbyterian mission at Sitka for the use of the library and museum.

I expect to build of stone for two reasons:

1st. Because it will make a fire proof building - the only one in all Alaska.

2nd. And more important reason it will be an object lesson to the natives. Now in order to get a civilized house to live in, they are compelled to purchase lumber at very high rates. If they are taught to build a stone or grout house (lime and gravel), the larger part of the expense is in the walls which they can build with their own hands and thus save the expense of paying wages to others.

This is so very important for their welfare and so clearly the most practical thing to do, that Mr. Shepard saw it at once and in your short visit to

Alaska he pressed it upon my attention a half dozen times urging me to build a stone house that the natives might see how much warmer, cheaper, and better every way such a house would be for them, and then encourage them to build such houses rather than the poor and expensive frame houses they are now making.

Your husband was so much in earnest about it, that he intimated that if I would put up such a building he would help me. But until two years ago I did not see my way clear to go ahead and build. Then I could not raise the money. Now I have got $1,000 of my own money together, and although I need it very much for other things, I expect to devote the whole of it to that building. As the larger boys of the Mission School will do much of the work I think I can build it for the very reasonable sum of $5,000.

Now if you can kindly come to my help again and let me have $2,000 in April or May, then I will look to Mrs. Thaw of Pittsburg for $2,000, and these sums with my own $1,000 will do the work.

The change that this will bring about in the native buildings makes it one of the most important enterprises that I have before me this coming summer.

When I come over to New York next week I will bring the plans for the building with me. Thanking you in advance for your help, I remain,

Your Alaska Missionary,

Sheldon Jackson

March 27 5-

Mr James Forbes

Dear Cousin

Enclosed find Check No 10701 of Washington Loan & Trust Co. March 27. upon Manhattan Trust Co New York for One thousand dollars - interest on the 4 notes you sent me - Please acknowledge receipt of same -

Also please mail me the "fire insurance policies" upon the Concord in your possession. We had a fire in a Store room which did from $50 to 75 damage - & the Insurance Companies wish to see the policies before they will adjust the damages - I will return the policies to you -

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

March 29 5

Louis Prang Co

Boston Mass

Gents – On 21st of March I left in person a Number of Photos with Mr Doyle to be Mounted the paper for binding &c with my Annual Reports.

To-day I send by Adams Express the paper which I promised him for Mounting The sheets are to be folded over ^ from the top. Size of page ~~short~~ printed part about 5 x 4 5/8 inches. – page with margin about 9 x 5 7/8 –

I have been ordered to Alaska for six Months & therefore would like the photos Mounted and returned to me "Bureau of Education Washington D.C, not later than April 15th

I send you another package of photos to be Mounted like the others –

Very Truly Yours

E Mulder Jackson

If that paper you do not use please return with the Photos.

326

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Washington, Mar.29, 5

Hon. L. A. Thurston,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

My dear Sir:

I had expected to see you again with regard to an exchange of duplicate collections between the Bishop's Museum of Honolulu and the Museum of the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology, but the first notice that I had that you were about to go was that you had gone. I therefore enclose through you, a letter to the manager of the Honolulu Museum. If you should have time please see him in person, and if necessary, advocate our cause. If not, write an endorsement and enclose with my letter that he may know that we are responsible and reliable parties.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant sojourn, and that circumstances will send you back to Washington in due time, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Financial Agent

of Society

March 29th., 1.

To the Manager

of Mr. Bishop's Hawaiian Museum,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir:

The United States Government officers, the school teachers and missionaries, and the leading citizens of Alaska, have established a museum of natural history and ethnology at Sitka, the Capital of Alaska. Having one of our number on the U. S. R. Cutter Bear, which makes annual trips and stops at every village on the coast of Bering sea and the Arctic ocean, calling at many of the islands and villages on the Pacific coast, we have had unusual facilities for making a very large collection in a very short time. In making such a collection, we have very naturally secured a great many duplicates.

Desiring to enlarge the scope of our collection, so that it shall represent the shores of the Pacific and the islands thereon, we have thought it probable that you may also have many duplicates and might be willing to exchange with us. If so, please select such things as you are willing to exchange, and have them packed in boxes and addressed to the Museum of Natural History and Ethnology.

Sheldon Jackson

Financial Agent Museum

Q.

March 30th.

My dear Mrs. Thew:

As you are aware, I am now arranging plans for the summer's work in Alaska. As my health is not very firm, Mr. William Hamilton, my assistant, will take the work in Bering Sea and the Arctic ocean, and I will go (D. V.), to southeast Alaska.

In getting the Arctic schools established and the reindeer herd under way, I have necessarily been absent from southeast Alaska for five years, and many things have accumulated requiring my attention. Among other things it is becoming imperatively necessary to erect a good fire-proof building at the Presbyterian mission at Sitka for the use of the library and museum.

I expect to build of stone, for two reasons. First, because it will make a fire-proof building, the only one in all Alaska. The second, a more important reason, that it will be an object lesson to the natives. Now, in order to build a civilized house, they are compelled to purchase lumber at very high rates. If they are taught to build stone and grout houses (lime and gravel), the larger part of the expense is in the walls, which they can build

with their own hands, thus saving the expense of paying wages to others. This is so very important for their welfare, and so clearly the proper thing to do, that I feel compelled to undertake it. A house thus built will show the natives how much warmer, cheaper and better in every way such a house will be for them, rather than the poor and expensive frame houses they are now building.

My attention was called years ago to the need of devising a cheap, warm and improved house for the native Christians, but circumstances delayed my undertaking the work. But now, in being able to spend the summer in southeast Alaska, it seems as if I should undertake the work. Next to the introduction of reindeer into northern Alaska, in its far reaching consequences, it will be the most important work that I can do to assist the missionaries of all denominations.

As much of the work will be done by the larger boys in the industrial school at Sitka, the largest expense will be for materials so that I think a suitable building can be erected for about five thousand dollars in money. Now, as you are wisely distributing your money in shares with others, I have thought that you would be willing to take a share in this. I expect to receive two thousand dollars from Mrs. Shepard. I have been saving and scraping together a thousand myself, and now I write to you for the other two thousand.

T.--3.

I will bring the plans of the building with me when I come to Pittsburg, next Wednesday. This building completes the plans of the Sitka mission school. I cannot conceive that they will need any other buildings for the next twenty-five years.

An architect and builder from Boston, Massachusetts, is so much interested in the scheme of showing to the natives of Alaska an improved house so cheap as to be within their reach, that he will give his services inspecting and looking after the erection of the building. He is now on the Pacific coast, and will go up to Alaska with me this spring. We feel that it will be the introduction of a house that will be adopted ultimately by all the Christian tribes in Alaska, so that our funds will not only provide a secure building for the library and museum that is being gathered, but will leaven all Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 1st 5-

My dear Mrs Shepard

Yours of March 30th through Mrs Stuart is received.

With regard to the $2000, I have no objection to your sending it to me through the Board of Missions of Dr Hall's Church provided the Treasurer of that Board sends it direct to me. And not to the Board of Home Missions 53 Fifth Ave -

If it goes to 53 Fifth Ave it will make Complications that may prevent my receiving the Money until it is too late to build Next Summer.

It is a Special fund, seperate from the funds of the Mission Board, just as the Money you Contributed for the Education of the Alaskan girls is seperate from that fund - In Sending it to the Treasurer of the Mission Society of Dr Hall's Church Please ask her to transmit it to me at once as a Special, and not through the

Board at 53 Fifth Ave - If the Treasurer is not willing to do that, then please send it to me yourself.

If you had the strength to see me, I could show you the wisdom and desirableness of this Course, but it would be difficult to place it in writting, without making the letter to long.

The building when done, will be the property of the Board of Home Missions. 53 Fifth ave but they have nothing to do with building it.

Within a few weeks past an opposition Steamer has been placed on the route between Puget Sound and Alaska: And they are Cutting passenger and freight rates.

Therefore now is the time for me to purchase And forward the Materials that are to be bought in Seattle. So that if it is convenient to let me have the money soon, I can avail myself of the Cheap freight rates.

Very Truly Yours - Sheldon Jackson

April 1st 85

Mr Henry Romeike
139 Fifth Ave New York N.Y.

Sir

About the Middle of March I called at your Office and returned you something over 150 duplicate ~~Catalogs~~ Clippings. I then arranged with you only to send Clippings pertaining
1st to Myself
2nd to Education in Alaska
3rd Reindeer in Alaska
But your Clerks have paid no attention to your instructions and have in the last two weeks sent me the 27 Clippings that do not belong to the above Classification And that I do not want. Please ~~send~~ add the 27 returned ~~from~~ to the 250 due me by the New Arrangement made the Middle of March - And insist that the Clerks shall be more Careful

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Ogden, Utah, January 23,1895.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D.

My Dear Brother:

Allow me to lay before you the condition of our educational and Christian work in Utah, and some of the urgent reasons for establishing at the earliest moment a Christian college in Utah.

1. As to our present work and needs. "There are now twenty-one mission schools carried forward in the midst of Mormon communities. Four of these are academies. These schools are located from the northern to the southern boundary of the Territory. This mission work extends also into Southern Idaho, where the Mormon population predominates as much as in Utah. This work was commenced when educational privileges were very meager among the people. The object of this educational work is twofold. First, to give to the children of Utah a thorough intellectual training in those branches usually taught in the public schools in the East. Second, to train the children in the knowledge of the Scriptures and in the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion. Our teachers undertake to accomplish these ends, not only in the work of the schoolroom, but by visitation among the people. They form the acquaintance of families, call upon them, and so far as they have opportunity exert a Christian influence in

the homes of their pupils. They organize reading circles for social and moral improvement, teach and discuss social, physical, economic and patriotic questions in the light of Bible morality.

The four academies are well located and distributed, so as to furnish academic education to those who have been trained in the mission schools. The New Jersey Academy, built by the women of the Synod of New Jersey, is at Logan, in Cache Valley, probably the most beautiful valley in Utah. It is within twelve miles of the northern boundary of the Territory. Principal Norwood has charge of this institution, and Mrs. Norwood has charge of the boarding department. They are assisted by two other teachers. The academy cost nine thousand dollars, and can accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils as day scholars and boarding pupils. Logan is a town of five or six thousand people, intensely Mormon, yet our work is well sustained, and is telling upon the community.

The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute is located in Salt Lake City, one hundred miles south of Logan, and is one of the earliest attempts at missionary educational work in the Territory. The Institute was organized by Prof. John M. Coyner in the face of almost insuperable obstacles. It has done a noble work from the first; has had a fine reputation for accurate educational training. Principal R. J. Caskey, a graduate of Knox College, Illinois, has been connected with the Institute for several years and during the

more recent years has been principal. The boarding department for young ladies, under the care of Miss Mary E. Moore, is doing a most excellent work. The religious influence of this home are molding the characters of the young ladies and preparing them for blessed toil in this needy mission field. The home is conducted somewhat on the Mount Holyoke plan, and for the success of the work we are indebted, under God, to the Christian benevolence of several Eastern friends. The foundation for a new building, which will cost probably seventeen thousand dollars, has been laid, and a considerable sum has been secured for its completion. The women of the Synod of Pennsylvania are doing noble work to complete this building. When completed -- as we hope it will be this season -- we will be able to furnish a home for thirty or forty boys, and do for them what is now being done in the home for young ladies.

The third academy is located at Springville, fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, and was built by Mrs. Hungerford, one of our noble eastern friends, and bears her honored name. Principal I. N. Smith, one of our early and most successful educators, has had charge of this academy for the last two years. More than a hundred pupils have had the benefit of this academy during the past year, and a gracious revival of religion has marked the year, as the result of the labors of the pastors and teachers of all the past. With a population of three thousand, Springville is one of

the most progressive towns in Utah.

Wasatch Academy is located at Mt. Pleasant, fifty miles farther south. It was built by the women of the Synod of New York at a cost of six thousand dollars. Principal Marshall has charge of the educational work in this academy. There is also a boarding house in connection with this work that will accommodate a number of young ladies. Rooms have been provided also in the academy building for the accommodation of ten or fifteen young men.

As the young people pass through these mission schools and get a taste for education we propose to turn them over to these four academies for more advanced work and for a preparation for college, where it is desired. During the past year we have had seventy-three teachers and workers, with 2,368 pupils under their training. The influence of this moral and educational work can not be tabulated.

We have also twenty-four ministers preaching to twenty-two churches and eight mission stations. The past winter has been a season of unusually large ingathering. Since January about one hundred souls have been given to us in renewed life, and a wide awakening has attended the toil of these recent months. Revival seasons are not only reaping-times, but seasons for sowing the precious seed of the kingdom. God has given us a wider hearing than we have ever had before. The influence of the gospel, even upon those who do not come to hear it, is growing more perceptible.

Mormonism does not change its attitude towards the gospel of grace, but the door of access to the people is gradually opening wider. While oppositions do not cease, yet encouragements multiply, and on certain moral questions the Mormon Church has been compelled to take a stand in opposition to its past practices. Especially is this true in reference to some dangerous social practices.

It is in place just now to express the appreciation which we have of the substantial aid given to our work by our friends in the East. Our Board at New York, through the agency of the churches, has invested for the Master between sixty and sixty-five thousand dollars in this work of giving the gospel to this frontier field. You will say this is a large sum. Yes, but could we speak to you in your homes, or from your pulpits, of the large settlements that are destitute of the knowledge of the true God, and the way of life, you would realize with the toilers on the field that our work is just commencing. Think of the hundreds of thousands of people who accept and believe the teaching of Brigham Young -- that "Adam is the Ancient of days about whom holy men have written and spoken. He is our Father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do." In such darkness we cry for light, and the light is breaking over these mountains and penetrating the valleys. While the intellectual and spiritual work of these years

can not be tabulated, the visible fruits of this toil rise up to cheer the laborers in the harvest-field. Two of our earnest and successful ministers were converted from Mormonism, fourteen church officers, elders and deacons. Six of our young people are now in colleges in the East, two of them preparing for the ministry, one young lady preparing for medical work in the foreign missionary field, another preparing to teach in Utah. Thirteen young ladies have been educated, and all but two of them are engaged in work as mission teachers here in Utah, and will devote their lives to the well-being of the people of this Territory. We will report a thousand or more church-members in the Minutes of the Assembly. For these visible results, and for the "exceeding great and precious promises" of larger things, we thank God and take courage."

The above statement will indicate the progress of our missionary and our educational work along Christian lines.

II. <u>The Christian College a necessity</u>. Our friends in the east should understand that a Christian college is now an imperative necessity, in order to complete our work of Christian education. The pupils that we have in process of training are generally young men and women without means, or with very limited means. They are not able to go east and meet the expense of an eastern education. Hence one of two things is inevitable. Those whom we have taken through the academies of Utah, must either stop their studies at this point, or must be turned over to the

University at Salt Lake or the Agricultural College at Logan.

But both of these institutions have been thoroughly Mormonized. The President of the University is a Mormon, and one of the shrewdest and ablest men in the Mormon Church. Other teachers are of the same faith, and I am informed that a majority of the regents belong to the Mormon faith. That church presented a fine set of scientific apparatus to the University on condition, as I am informed, that they be permitted to connect their theological department, as a sort of annex to the University. The result is that Mormonism is dominating the institution more and more, and will continue in the same line, since they have a majority in Utah of nearly two to one.

The same is true of the Agricultural College. During the last year, President Sanborn who was carrying forward the work in that institution, being a non-mormon, was made so uncomfortable that he chose to retire rather than be asked to resign. Immediately one, Mr. Paul, an intense Mormon and politician, was made President. Other changes are going on in the institution. There are other Mormon teachers in the institution, and evidently it is only a question of time until this institution will be entirely under Mormon control. You know that whatever they call themselves politically they work solidly for the church, and will not be turned aside from their purpose. Hence, as said above, our educational work must either stop with our academies, or our more than

2,000 young people, now in our mission schools and academies, must be turned over again to the Mormon church, whence we have rescued them.

Doctor Millspaugh, the superintendent of public instruction, has recently said, as I am informed, that he is now feeling the pressure of the demand, from the University and other Mormon sources, for the introduction of Mormon teachers into the public schools of Salt Lake City. These Mormon institutions are furnishing teachers for whom places must soon be provided in the public schools. The direction of this movement indicates the probability that our public schools that have been developed and lifted up to a high grade by eastern teachers, will in the near future be supplied with Mormon teachers from the University, the Agricultural College and the Brigham Young Academies. If ever there were a time when we needed to be defended against Mormon educators when the work of Christian education needed to be pushed, that time is now.

III. <u>The Non-Mormon People need the College</u>. There is now a non-Mormon population of 80,000 people in Utah. As patriots and Christian citizens we shall not have met our obligation to the Master and to our country until we have provided for them a Christian college. We cannot afford to hand over the young people of this large non-Mormon population to the University and Agricul-

tural college, which have already been subsidized by Mormon money and influence. We owe something to the American citizens already here and to those who are to come.

Utah is the half way place between Denver and San Francisco. Its climate, soil and mineral wealth are attractions that are gathering into this mountain region a growing population. We must have our ministers, teachers and other professional men, educated on the ground. We must have men brought up here, who understand the conditions, and know how to grapple with them. In order to this we must have facilities for collegiate work. But there is not a Christian college in the Territory. A sister denomination that is not doing half as much educational and missionary work as our own Church has given the name of a college to an academy, and now turns to us for patronage. It has no following. We can and must rally our own people to the work that God has laid before us.

IV. We can secure a fine location, with a large campus, and probably additional grounds that can be laid out in lots, and be made available in the future, as a source of revenue, provided we can secure the means to put up the needed buildings, and furnish some endowment fund to start the institution on a solid basis. It is the unanimous judgment of our brethren, some of whom have been from twelve to twenty years in this missionary and educational

work, that we are standing to-day at the most critical point that has ever been reached in the history of our work.

It is the expectation and religious hope of the Mormon people generally, that with coming statehood they are again to assume control of all political, educational and religious work in Utah. As one branch of the mighty host of God's people we are here to stand in our lot, and in the interests of righteousness withstand the monstrous assumptions of this hierarchy. I firmly believe that the Prse. Church has "come to the kingdom for such a time as this," and "May the God of Heaven prosper us".

Yours cordially,

(Signed) S. E. Wishard,

Superintendent Synod.

First Presbyterian Church,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
January 22, 1895.

My dear Doctor Jackson:

I was very sorry to miss you when you passed through here on your way home from Alaska. Your note from San Francisco came the evening before you went through. But I was away and it did not come into my hands until the next day after your train had gone. I was much disappointed for I was anxious to see you. Before that I had received a request from you for facts showing the need of a Presbyterian College here. But for several weeks after that, "the grip" so disabled me that I had to push aside much work that needed to be done. Then, the first of December, we had a series of daily meetings in our Church for four weeks and then came the holidays and special week following. There is never any let up to the demands for work here.

Now, on what grounds is it wise to plan and labor for the establishment of a Presbyterian College here? That is an important question, and it deserves a careful answer. It is a subject that I have considered for many years and prayed over a great deal. Indeed the necessity for a Christian College is so great that when I began to despair of securing the establishment of a Presbyterian College, I joined with our Congregational brethren a year ago last

fall and co-operated with them in forming a plan for a Union College. But the Boards of the two denominations in the East could not see their way clear to back up a Union College and the plan was abandoned. Then I was in the dark until I met you last April, and had the encouraging talk with you. Ever since then, I have felt that in due time the Lord would give us a college here after our own heart. I cannot in this letter give all the reasons why it is of great present and future importance to pray and labor for the establishment of a Presbyterian College here. But let us consider some of them. My proposition is that if the friends of Christian education in the Presbyterian denomination are wise, they will certainly establish a strong college here, for these reasons:

1. Because, so far as my knowledge goes, it is the most important center in the United States at this time without a Christian College. Do you know of another capital city in the United States, with a population of over 60,000, that hasn't a Christian college within 450 miles? Utah is going to be one of the greatest of the Western States. She can come nearer being self-supporting on a greater variety of products than any other State I know. Professor Newberry, who formerly occupied the Chair of Geology in Columbia College, New York, and who made several exploring tours through this Territory, stated that Utah has a larger amount and variety of mineral wealth than any other equal area in the United States. Everything indicates that when Utah becomes a

State, it will fill up with population very fast. It will only be a few years until Salt Lake City will have the population which Denver, Omaha and Minneapolis now have. With this city as a center and with a radius of 300 miles describe a circle. Within that circle will lie about a third each of four States (Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada) and two Territories. But within that circle you are not intruding upon ground occupied by any other College.

But Utah ought to have a Christian College of her own, to say nothing about these other inevitably tributary States and Territories. By the census of 1890 Utah had seven-ninths as much population as Wyoming, Idaho and Montana together.

And look at these school statistics: Utah has 79,937 school children between five and twenty years of age, which is more than 6,000 more than in the three States of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, all taken together. And in 1892-'3 Utah's enrollment of children in the public schools was only 552 less than in those three States together. Utah's enrollment was 55,471.

So that when we take the area, the population, present and prospective, and the school children to draw on for material, I feel justified in the statement that this city is the most important centre in the United States at this time without a Christian College.

2. It is of the greatest importance that the friends of

Christian education in the Presbyterian denomination should establish a college here in order to avert the disaster to our common country of having the Mormons control the higher education in this important new State. This they do at the present time through the University of Utah located in this city -- a Mormon institution with a Mormon President and five hundred students; the Agricultural College at Logan with a Mormon President and two hundred and fifty students; the Brigham Young College at Logan with one hundred and fifty students and the Brigham Young Academy at Provo with two hundred and fifty students. Now don't you see that it is suicidal to all Christian and patriotic interests to allow this state of things to continue, with not a single Christian college in Utah to counterbalance this Mormon educational influence? It makes me morally sick every time I look at it, as well as troubled from the standpoint of a citizen.

3. There ought to be a Presbyterian College here to secure and make permanent the important results of twenty years of extensive educational work by the Presbyterian denomination. This denomination has been expending about $30,000 a year for Christian education in Utah the past 12 years. I estimate that in all, our denomination has expended about four hundred thousand dollars in Utah for educational work alone since this work began in 1875. Even if some other Christian denomination should establish

a college, I do not see how we can afford to turn over to others the harvest secured by such great labor and expense.

4. The Presbyterian denomination should have a strong college here in order that the expense of maintaining the academic system which it is now carrying on here may not be lost. Our denomination has four academies in Utah, represented by substantial two-story brick buildings, costing on an average $11,000 each. One is at Mt. Pleasant, one at Springville, one at Logan and one here.

We have just completed the external construction of the academy here, on the foundation you saw last spring. It is the most beautiful school building in Utah, although it did not cost so much by one-half as some of our public school buildings.

It is built of our beautiful Salt Lake pressed brick, trimmed with gray stone and surmounted by a handsome tower. The plan was secured and sent to us by the Home Mission Board in New York and is very attractive. It is virtually three stories. It contains twenty-three dormitories for students and has a large kitchen and dining room in the basement, besides school room, recitation rooms, laboratory, music room, library, Supt. office, etc. When completed with steam heat and electric light, its cost will be about $32,000. This, I suppose, will be the permanent preparatory department for the college.

Two things are greatly needed to make this academy complete:

1. The purchase of the vacant lot in the rear of it, ten rods by ten rods. I suppose it could be bought for six thousand dollars.

2. The endowment of forty thousand dollars to keep it in permanent operation.

When the time comes for the erection of the College buildings I anticipate no difficulty in getting from the citizens twenty or thirty acres of ground for a beautiful site on the edge of the city. Now I don't know another place in the country where Presbyterian money will accomplish more, in the long run, for Christian education, by counterbalancing false religion, and giving Christian training to those who will be controlling citizens in half a dozen States, than by endowing this academy here and planting a Christian college in connection with it.

I have now given you an idea of the situation here and of the urgent need of a Presbyterian College. With more time, I could have put it in more concise form. But I am a man crowded with work from one end of the year to the other. Intended to mail this to you on Tuesday, but unexpected Church and committee work came in and absorbed my time. But let me hear from you at once,

in case you with further information on any point, and I will try to answer you immediately. May the Lord bless and guide you.

Most heartily yours,

(Signed) R. G. McNiece.

P. S.

In our four academies there are about five hundred students. And in all our Presbyterian schools in Utah about 2100.

April 6th 3-

Mr C. V. Bunta Cashier
Merchants National Bank

Dear Sir

Enclosed find draft for $1605.00/100
Which please place to my Credit on your
books -

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 6th 95

Mr George E. Nichols
Treasurer Cass Co N Dakota

Dear Sir

Enclosed find My Check for taxes for 1894

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 6 85

Christian Herald
Brethren

Thanks for Electros
Received — Enclosed find my Check
for $1.25/100

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 4th.

Mrs. Elliott B. Montrose,

Tenafly, New York.

My dear Mrs. Montrose:

I am now completing my plans for the summer's work in Alaska. As my health is not very firm, Mr. Hamilton, my assistant, will take the work in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, while I will go, D. V., to Southeast Alaska.

In getting the Arctic schools established and the reindeer [illegible] I have necessarily been absent from Southeast Alaska for five years, and many things have accumulated requiring my attention. Among other things it is becoming imperatively necessary to erect a fireproof building at the Presbyterian mission at Sitka for the use of the library and museum.

I prefer to go all around, for two reasons. First, because [illegible] and a delightful outing, the only one left in Alaska. The second reason is more important. There will be an object lesson [illegible]. Now all are to build a civil government, they are confused, but when they see [illegible] they will understand. If they are to build stone and brick houses (lime and gravel), the

larger part of the expense is in the walls, which they can build with their own hands, thus saving the expense of paying wages to others. This is so very important for their welfare, and so clearly the proper thing to do, that I feel compelled to undertake it. A house thus built will show the natives how much warmer, cheaper and better in every way such a house will be for them, rather than the poor and expensive frame houses they are now building.

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will be one of two to give one thousand each. I have been saving and scraping together a thousand, myself.

This building completes the plans of the Sitka mission school. I cannot conceive that they will need any other buildings for the next twenty-five years.

An architect and builder from Boston, Massachusetts, is so much interested in the scheme of showing to the natives of Alaska an improved house so cheap as to be within their reach, that he will give his services inspecting and looking after the erection of this building. He is now on the Pacific coast, and will go up to Alaska with me this spring. We feel that it will be the introduction of a house that will be adopted ultimately by all the Christian tribes in Alaska, so that our funds will not only provide a secure building for the library and museum that is being gathered, but will benefit all Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Q.

April 6th, 5

Mrs. M. E. Cobb,

New York City.

My dear Mrs. Cobb:

I am now completing my plans for the summer's work in Alaska. As my health is not very firm, Mr. Hamilton, my assistant, will take the work in Bering sea and the Arctic ocean, while I will go, D. V., to southeast Alaska.

In getting the Arctic schools established and the reindeer herd under way, I have necessarily been absent from southeast Alaska for five years, and many things have accumulated requiring my attention. Among other things it is becoming imperatively necessary to erect a good fire-proof building at the Presbyterian mission at Sitka for the use of the library and museum.

I expect to build of stone, for two reasons. First, because it will make a fire-proof building, the only one in all Alaska. The second, a more important reason, that it will be an object lesson to the natives. Now, in order to build a civilized house, they are compelled to purchase lumber at very high rates. If they are taught to build stone and grout houses (lime and gravel), the

larger part of the expense is in the walls, which they can build with their own hands, thus saving the expense of paying wages to others. This is so very important for their welfare, and so clearly the proper thing to do, that I feel compelled to undertake it. A house thus built will show the natives how much warmer, cheaper and better in every way such a house will be for them, rather than the poor and expensive frame house they are now building.

My attention was called years ago to the need of devising a cheap, warm and improved house for the native Christians, but circumstances delayed my undertaking the work. But now, in being able to spend the summer in southeast Alaska, it seems as if I should undertake the work. Next to the introduction of reindeer into northern Alaska, in its far reaching consequences, it will be the most important work that I can do to assist the missionaries of all denominations.

As much of the work will be done by the larger boys in the industrial school at Sitka, the largest expense will be for materials, so that I think a very suitable building can be erected for about five thousand dollars in money. Now, as you are wisely distributing your money in shares with others, I have thought that you would be willing to take a share in this. I have just received two thousand dollars from Mrs. Shepard. I have been saving and

scraping together a thousand myself, and now write to you to see if you will be one of four to give five hundred each.

This building completes the plans of the Sitka Mission School. I cannot conceive that they will need any other buildings for the next twenty-five years.

An architect and builder from Boston, Massachusetts, is so much interested in the scheme of showing to the natives of Alaska an improved house so cheap as to be within their reach, that he will give his services inspecting and looking after the erection of the building. He is now on the Pacific coast, and will go up to Alaska with me this spring. We feel that it will be the introduction of a house that will be adopted ultimately by all the Christian tribes of Alaska, so that our funds will not only provide a secure building for the library and museum that is being gathered, but will leaven all Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Q.

April 10th, 5

Miss Olga Hilton,

Presbyterian Hospital, 51 N. 39th St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Friend:

I enclose you Miss Potter's letter. I am so badly pressed for time that I very gladly accept her offer to take you in charge and make all necessary arrangements. Trusting that you will pray for Divine guidance in every step, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Victoria Lucas

April 10th.

Rev. Robert G. McNiece, D. D.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother:

I expect to reach Salt Lake City at three o'clock on the morning of Saturday, April 27th. Will get up about seven o'clock, go to the Walker House for breakfast, and then be ready to see any parties that you may think best with regard to college matters, or any that you think will be interested. If you wish it, I can give your people a talk on Sunday morning on Alaska. I will be compelled to leave Sunday night for San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 10th.

Rev. Samuel M. Vincent, D. D.,

Ogden, Utah.

My Dear Brother;

I expect to reach Salt Lake City on Saturday, April 16th, and if convenient, would be glad to meet the members of the village committee interested in the village project for Brigham. I expect to spend Sunday at the Presidio, and will be glad to meet them Sunday or Sunday afternoon.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 12th 95

Mr Rickert

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check for $31.83 for taxes 1894 –

If you have not received my last Report on Education in Alaska (1891-2) let me know & I will send you one

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Q.

April 12th 5.

Mrs. H. K. Pierson.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions,

Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Madam:

I [illegible] Bill for $267.44, expenses of Miss Fannie Willard. It should have been sent in much earlier, although I am not responsible for that. I sent you the amount of it a year ago. Anything [illegible] necessary for me to collect all the money I can [illegible] of March leaving on the 22d of this month for Alaska. Please [illegible] the payment of this bill to me be- [illegible]

[illegible] to the attention of the Committee the [illegible] Rev. Mr. McAfee, [illegible] Home Schools in South- [illegible] Home. I [illegible] Home on the 1st of June. I think [illegible] I [illegible] missionary service to [illegible] If your Committee [illegible] money for [illegible] changes, [illegible] would [illegible] Alaska. At [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

April 28th 94

Woman's Executive Comtee of Home Missions
of the Presbyterian Church to
Sheldon Jackson Dr

1894	Expenses Connected with Miss Fannie		
April	Willard. Missionary -		
22	Board & Treatment at Hospital San Francisco		106.25
"	" " of Babe " "		6.80
24	Funeral Expenses of Babe "		19.00
25	Clothes 21.04 1 Trunk 2.50 Comb .25 Soap .25 Tooth Brush .15 Laundry 2.50		26.89
"	Trunk to Depot .50 R.R. Fare Tacoma 27. Sleeper 5. Meals 2.50		35.00
28	Trunk to Steamer .50 Steamer to Juneau 53. Cash for fare to Haines 20.		73.50
			$267.44

Received Payment

C.

April 15th. 5

Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D.,

Office of the "Evangelist,"

39 Union Square, New York City.

My dear Dr. Field,

Yours of April 11th is received, and I am very much obliged to you for submitting Mr. Holt's communication to me. I have simply had an opportunity of glancing over it, but find it very unfavorable.

I do not forget that Dr. Lindsay took an active interest in Alaska [illegible] as did [illegible] other men of the country at that time; but when Mr. Holt goes to his promised statement of facts, he is very incorrect. The Board of Home Missions commissioned a minister to go to Alaska before Dr. Lindsay sent Mr. Mallory. General Howard gave Mr. Mallory a military position connected with the army in order that his expenses might be paid to Alaska, so that Dr.Lindsay did not have much to pay. Mr. Mallory was in the last stages of consumption, and during two days weeks that he was in Alaska was nearly all the time in bed. The mission school that Dr. Lindsay claims to have established through Mr. Mallory as his agent, was

established by the Methodist Church of Canada, and supported, as far as it was supported by one of the Methodist missionaries. The subscriptions for the church building were secured by the Canadian Methodist missionary.

Again Dr. Lindsay declined sending Mrs. McFarland until I persuaded him and secured permission to take her with me. He did not pay the money himself, but got it from some of the members of his church who advanced it to her. The Board of Home Missions returned it to him. Then, under the feeling that a check would be of no use in Alaska, they sent the money in payment of Mrs. McFarland's salary to Dr. Lindsay, and instead of forwarding it promptly to her, he withheld it for long periods of time, causing her much inconvenience at times -- great distress.

The Alaska field was not at that time within the ecclesiastical bounds of the Presbytery of Oregon; indeed was not included until several years after the missionaries had gone to the country. If Dr. Kendall was living, he could tell you how assumptions of Dr. Lindsay and the Presbytery of Oregon to control that field greatly interfered with the progress of the work at times. Mr. O. D. Eaton, Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, can tell you how the funds of the Board entrusted to Dr. Lindsay were mismanaged.

With your permission I will hold the communication a few days until I can command the time to get you facts, and figures, and

H.M.F.--S.

proof, that the communication is misleading, and in some respects, untrue. Dr. Lindsay on the one side, and Dr. Kendall and myself on the other, way back in the days of 1879 to 1882~~3~~, had all this controversy, so that we have all the facts and figures on the subject.

I had hoped that the friends of Dr. Lindsay would have allowed the matter to drop with his death, as it is an ungracious thing to make statements with regard to those who have passed away and can not answer them. At the same time, if his friends see fit to make an attack and misstatements, there are some of use who will feel bound to answer, no matter where it hits.

I will also look over and let you know about the article in Dr. Cook's Evangelist, if I have any suggestions to make.

Permit me to thank you very earnestly for the photograph of yours that was sent in during my absence in Pittsburg, and I am very glad that you have allowed your picture to be placed in the Evangelist. A man that has reached the age of seventy-three, with forty years in the editorial chair, is under some obligation to let the large congregation that he has been instructing all these years see how he looks. The man occupying your position for so many years becomes, in a certain sense, public property, and I know it will be a great pleasure to many who have so long read your articles and editorials to know how you look.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

re (copy)

Q.

Office of the Collector of Customs,

Port of Sitka, Alaska,

November 23d 1904.

N. R. Breckinridge, Esq.,

President Alaska S. of N. H. & E.,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:

I have to inform you that your request to keep over the Government Court at Sitka for the purpose of hearing objections and individual applications for the Secretary, has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

We are not advised of the disposition that will be made of the charges in full.

Very respectfully,

E. [illegible] Moore,

Collector.

Pacif[illegible] G[illegible]

[illegible] J. Park[illegible]

San F[illegible]isco, Cal.

November 20th, [illegible]

[illegible]q.,

[illegible] Lines, on

[illegible] D. C.

Dear Sir:

[illegible]pt [illegible]r favor of the 15th inst.

[illegible]nts to Sitka for the purpose of

[illegible]s for the Alaskan [illegible]ty of Natural

[illegible]" request for special rates. [illegible] re-

pl[illegible] that we [illegible] to make a

hate on [illegible]se shipments of 25% from [illegible]ular [illegible]

relate[illegible] [illegible]ation of [illegible]ners' fre[illegible]

[illegible]y,

[illegible]si[illegible]ed) Go[illegible]

P.S. The ra[illegible] from Metlakahtla to S[illegible]ka [illegible] 0.00
hosen measure. 25% of [illegible] make $7.50 net to you. We do
not however [illegible] Metlakahtla for less than $100.00 net
money.

[illegible]y,

G. P. A. Co.

April 15th 85

Gordon Hardware Co

Seattle Washington

Dear Sir

Please purchase for the Mission at Sitka 100 lbs of fresh lime and 20 bbls of good Cement.

Mark them "Museum. C/ A.P. Shull ~~Decision~~ Mission School Sitka. Alaska" and send by Pacific Coast ~~Steamer~~ Steamship Co.'s Steamer.

Please procure the best terms you can for me, as Mission funds are low these hard times. If there is a Cement as strong and reliable as "Portland" that is any Cheaper, procure that.

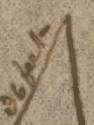
Send bill to me at Washington. I expect to be in Seattle about May 20th I wrote to Sitka. Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

April 15th 05.

Galt Bros & Co
420 - National Bank Building
Seattle Wash

Sirs -

Please ship to "Museum. Sitka Alaska. C/U.P. Skull" Sufficient 3-ply Medal brand Roofing, with nails, tin caps. Coating 1st & 2nd to Cover the following roof. The building is an octagon shape. And the roof has 8 sides 

. You can compute how much I will need better than I can -
My plan is to put on a layer of three-ply then over that (breaking joints) a layer of 1-ply - Would you advise it.

Or would you advise 2 layers of 2-ply instead of 1 of 3-ply and 1 of 1-ply I want a good substantial roof, but do not care to place any more expense on the roof than is necessary to secure a substantial one. If you think best to

Recommend two layers, You can send the Material for one layer, by the first Pacific Coast Steamer to Sitka, and there when I reach Seattle (about May 20th) Enroute to Sitka, I can order more if you think best.

Send bill for first layer to me at Washington D.C.

I want to ~~introduce~~ Make a Model roof of this one, & that will help introduce the roofing into that Country

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 15th 3-

My dear Mrs Shepard

I was greatly shocked at the Mission Meeting at Dr Hall's Church on the 5th to hear that Marguerite had been taken from us. I was all unconscious of the new sorrow that had come to your home at the opening of the year

Her ways were so attractive, that Although I had met her but a few times, yet I found myself greatly drawn towards her and have often thought what a comfort she must be to you. I was pleased to learn from her sister that she had developed such a beautiful Christian Character. I trust the Memory of this may help sustain you, and give you happiness in the midst of tears.

For a little while your family is seperated. Your husband and daughter have but gone on before, wither the rest will follow, until you are again a reunited family. Never more to seperate.

What a joyous welcome she must have received from her father! I can not but help feel, that heaven must be brighter and happier to him because of her arrival And surely it must be a Comforting thought to you, that they are now together receiving the personal presence of their God and Savior

Praying that you may be Comforted and sustained in all your Sorrows and your Sickness I remain ever

Your Sympathising friend

Sheldon Jackson

Q.

April 16th.

Mrs. M. E. Cobb,

136 E. 39th street,

New York City.

My dear Friend:

Yours containing check for five hundred dollars is received. I do not know how to sufficiently thank you and your good mother for your prompt help in the matter. The Lord bless both, and it is in my heart to do so help the Christians in Alaska that have so recently come out of heathenism. I hope you will assist us in securing for them improved schools and other means of their own improvement in civilization.

Also please thank your little granddaughter for the cents that she sent me. I enclose a picture of some Eskimo girls in their fur clothes.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 1[illegible]

Mrs. R[illegible]

[illegible] street,

[illegible] City.

My dear Madam,

I have [illegible] your kind [illegible]

the sum of two hundred [illegible] dollars to help in [illegible]

of a mission building at [illegible],

[illegible]

of the mission [illegible]

and in behalf of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

you may [illegible]

have been [illegible]

progress [illegible]

give us [illegible]

heaven.

Again thanking [illegible]

Very [illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

April 17th.

Mr. Henry Romeike,

130 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of April 2 is received. I am again compelled to return you (nine) press clippings that do not pertain to Alaska reindeer, or schools. I do not know what you will have to do to the clerk that makes the clippings. It is a nuisance to have to be sending them back to you constantly. Please give me credit for the nine clippings returned.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 17th.

Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe,

[illegible], New York.

My dear Friend:

[illegible] is received. I regret that the Project Editor [illegible] your benevolent fund then so little is left for Alaska. As through these hard times I have been [illegible], I will be very glad to receive [illegible] and find that you can square [illegible].

Did [illegible]? If not, please [illegible]. Trusting that [illegible].

Sheldon Jackson

Gordon Hardware Co
Seattle Washington

Cancel ~~from~~ order of fifteenth for lime and Cement. Do not buy. Particulars by Mail
Sheldon Jackson

April 19 5-

Galt. Brothers and Co
Room 420. Seattle National Bank Building
Seattle Washington

Cancel my order April ~~15th~~ fifteenth for roofing
Particulars by mail

Sheldon Jackson

April 19 5-

Mr C. N. Banta Cashier
Merchants Natl Bk
New York

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Check No 6149
of Peoples Natl Bk of Brattleboro for $300
to stick place to my Credit on your books -

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

April 20th.

Miss A. F. Pettee,

East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 17th is received, together with draft for three hundred dollars in payment on the Northfield Cottage. I hope you will give me no peace until I secure and forward to you for the use of the missionary society a good photograph of the cottage. I hope to secure one for you this coming summer.

If the lady with whom Olga travels is the right kind of person it will be a very useful trip to Olga. We can assume that if God raised up the opportunity, He will make it a blessing for her.

Enclosed you will find receipt, which you can hand to the treasurer of your missionary society.

Very truly yours,

April 20th.

Gentlemen;

Model Brand Roofing are received

Sheldon Jackson

Metlakahtla, Alaska, 4 Mch, 1892.

Dear Nagwyda:

Your letter of 21 Jan, is before me and I will reply to it in the order you have announced.

Thomas Hanbury. I have reasons, which I need not to mention, for denying, in his case, a certificate like the one I sent you. Your cases are different, and I suppose Thomas will have to wait, and obtain naturalization by the methods which will ultimately, no doubt, succeed for others.

Your new plans. You inform me you have taken "a bold and wise step", and have fully decided to remain three years longer for education in Theology and Law. Your announcement, of course, takes us all by surprise, and your Mother deprecates the change in your plans very much, as she was fully expecting you home next summer. Now that your sister has gone, she is left very lonely, for your Uncle Thomas, as you know, cannot be much of a companion for her.

As to your study of Theology I must say I have my doubts as to its utility in your case. If your aim was to take work among white people, where controversy, in religious matters, is continually to the front, I would say by all means study Theology that you might be able to hold your own among your competers. But if you aim is to be a Missionary of the Gospel to your own kith and kin, I can see

no good in your studying obstruse theological questions, which may only, after all, unhinge your mind, and impede your usefulness. All that you need, to be a winner of souls, in Alaska is to have a practical acquaintance with the Word of God, and be endued with power from on High. To be called and ordained by The Holy Ghost is the only ordination of value in God's service.

In regard to your taking orders as a Minister -- I have to say that should you identify yourself by vows of ordination to any particular branch of the Christian Church you would thereby render yourself incapable of identifying your self with the Church at Metlakahtla. Our people want nothing to do with exclusive allegience to any sect or domination. In their declaration they promise to hold loving fellowship with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. We take our stand there and so keep aloof from all predilections as to party. The Metlakahtla Church owes nothing of its prosperity to denominationalism, and our experience has taught us to have nothing whatever to do with isms. We aspire only to belong to that Church our Saviour Himself points out:-"Where two or three are gathered together in My Name there am I in the midst of them". If you have any doubt about Sectarianism being an evil we should only have to look at the present distracted condition of the Troinshear Church, established some twenty years ago, at Fort Simpson, by the Methodists . The accounts reaching us from there

are sad to contemplate. Families are been torn asunder by the fanatical hostility of factions, and confusion reigns through the whole community. On the other hand we are enjoying the peace, concord and progress which come of unity. Hence I wish to caution you. If missionary work be your desire, and for which you are preparing, you had better refrain from vowing allegiance to any Church party. I was pressed very hard to take ordination in the Episcopal Church of England many years ago, but even then I could see enough to keep me from the step. My long experience since then has strengthened my conviction, that Church Orders would have been as cumbersome to me in the Mission field, as Saul's armour would have been to David in his fight with Goliath. Next I observe from your letter that you entertain a somewhat low opinion of the religious attainment of our people, and that you consider our independence as a Church to be necessarily but a temporary arrangement. These views we have heard expressed before, but always, or invariably, by persons wedded to Sectareanism. However, I must beg to differ from you and from others on both these issues. I really think you would have to take a long journey before you would find another Christian Community, as a whole, better enlightened in Christian doctrine, or more practically carrying out Christian teaching than the one at Metlakahtla. Still we will not boast. By the Grace of God we are what we are.

Now another matter. Judging from your letters, I have received at various times, I fear you are indulging the idea that learning, and the spread of knowledge, are the cure--all for the world's degradation, and especially omnipotent for the uplifting of the Indian race. If such be your views I must again beg to differ from you. Are we not assured by the Apostle Paul--"the world by wisdom knew not God". Who so learned as the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman philosophers of old? yet their respective countries were famous for superstition, slavery and heathen abominations. Again whom did our Lord Choose to carry His life-giving Gospel to the world? Were they not termed unlearned and ignorant men? Yet they turned the world upside down.

Still learning is not an evil. It is a great and good thing in its way;- but it is not the Light of the world, nor the Saviour of the World. Depend upon it, Edward, it is not an extensive acquaintance with book-lore, but a consecrated spirit we need, first of all, to do effectual work for the uplifting of mankind.

Next you ask the question in your letter "How far have we directed our eyes in the future" I reply we walk by faith---not by sight. It is enough for us that God sees and knows all the future, and if He is our ruler and guide we have nothing to fear in the future. Our duty is to look up to Him as the Israelites looked up to the Cloudy pillar, and we shall go safely forward through the

Wilderness. Perhaps your remarks may refer to our financial affairs as a church. If such be the case--I am happy to tell you to cease your fears. Do not listen to those gloomy questions--What will become of us when so and so dies? How will the Church at Metlakahtla be then supported? Will you not then have to come under the fostering care of some Church organization? Persons who ask such questions would hold their tongues if they knew a little more of our private affairs. I thank God He has spared me long enough to see the financial difficulty satisfactorily removed. Through God's rich blessing upon our business affairs---there will be ampled funds left at the disposal of our Church Officers, when I am called away, to meet every necessity for Church and School. Now as to your studying Law. I strongly advise you to give up the idea of becoming a professional lawyer. I think any well educated man would be able to read up as much law as he would require in a settlement like ours without having the assistance of Lawyers. I hear that Mr.Kelly at Fort Wrangel is studying law by himself, and is already ably filling the post of a U.S.Commissioner.

I quite agree with your Mother, and others of your friends, that if you do extend your years of training, by all means give the time to the Medical Profession. Enter a hospital or serve under a Doctor. For such an education as you would thus acquire would be a great boon, and certainly much more in character with Missionary

work than that of a lawyer. Our Saviour went about "healing all manner of sickness". He is our example, as well as our Lord and Saviour. Follow Him.

If you write to tell me you are willing to study for a Doctor instead of wasting your time on Law and Theology I will be willing to help you financially all I can. With every good wish for your welfare and usefulness, believe me.

Your true friend?

(signed.) W. DUNCAN.

Marietta College,
Marietta, Ohio, April 15th, 1893.

Mr. William Duncan,

Kow Metlakahtla, Alaska;

My dear friend:-

Your long letter of the 4th ultimo came duly to hand and I was made sorry by it.

Heretofore I have never minded your constant disapproval and opposition in my pursuit of learning: I have been very faithful to you in spite of your seeming distrust in me and my work: but now mine my patience can no longer hold out. I think that it is wise for me to say something about it. I do this with a pure conscience not merely because of your last letter, but because of my poor people.

Understanding so very well that through your devotion and instrumentality, our people were brought into the Christian light and life, nearly forty years ago, and how much have we loved, praised and helped you! How have we shown you our true gratitude, and what a name and fortune have We given you! What more will you expect from us?

You say that you have your doubts about my proposed theological work. Yes, you had your doubts when in 1884, I endeavored to attend and work my way through an English school in Victoria, B.C. after I had mastered what was given in the Day school at home, in

Metlakahtla, and because of these doubts, you stepped at there and then. After we came over into Alaska, you had your doubts when I went to the School at Sitka, in 1883, and also when I was about to start for Marietta College, in 1891, and had you succeeded in taking me home at the end of the first term in my Junior year, my good friends here and elsewhere would have exclaimed: "There goes another Indian failure!" Now that the foundation upon which I can build any profession is laid already, you have strongly advised me not to go further, which I would gladly do if my calling was to be nothing but a stenographer and book or store-keeper at home in Alaska.

Indeed, there are theological controversies going on in this and other countries, but you know, my dear friend, that these are mere accidents. I can no more be justified in saying that the work of trained ministers is to quarrel with their fellow ministers, than to say that the work of missionaries is to quarrel with their converted followers, because I have seen and heard you many a time in your contentions with a number of our own people.

Should you identify yourself by vows of ordination to any particular branch of the Christian Church, you would thereby render yourself incapable of identifying yourself with the Church at Metlakahtla."

The "Church at Metlakahtla," then, is not a branch of the

Church of Christ, but, as you say, that in your declaration, you "Promise to hold Christian fellowship with all who love the Lord Christ." A strange principle and a strange assertion! No wonder that Christian Americans do not, can not and will not, stay at home.

If your standard of an emasculated presentation of the Gospel, which you think I would naturally go by, is Bishop Ridley, the man that had no business to be sent to our people, some years ago, and if you look to Fort Simpson and uphold it as a fair example of what the Christian Church can accomplish, you had better modify your standards.

It is very true that the boy, David, under God, came out victor with the use of a sling in his fight with Goliath! Well, my friend, did he not, years later, when he became a man, use the sword and even go so far as to take and use the very same sword of the very same Goliath, the sword that he captured in the fight? Slings with a great deal of faith can not very well knock down our modern giants; but swords with the same faith can do it.

"I must beg to differ from you and from others." How many times you begged to differ from since 1887! You have even begged to differ from the Government of the United States, and your prejudices against any of the Christian church organizations and members shows your weakness.

"The world by wisdom knew not God," before and during the time of the Saviour and Paul. Twenty centuries later, does the world by

wisdom know not God? Do the great universities of the English speaking race, today, lead men astray from God? Were the Apostles learned or unlearned? Guided by the spirit of God, who wrote, copied, re-copied, re-re-copied, preserved and handed down to us the Holy Scriptures, the learned or the unlearned? Whose Bible commentaries, whose treatise on Equity and Economics, whose works have you in your library! the educated or the ignorant? If I indulge in the idea that learning and the spread of knowledge among the Indian race are the means by which that long down-trodden race can be lifted up and made to stand on an equality with any other enlightened and Christian race, I am not mistaken. If I do support and strongly advocate the cause represented by Marietta College, an American institution, the Carlisle School, an Indian institution, and the Sitka School, an Alaskan institution; yes, if I do say that my people ought to be given a good and practical education for their own station in life, I am not mistaken. We have learned many lessons from the late "Century of Dishonor" and we had better be wise.

Do not boast of my poor people because you have been, and are, the only channel through which the Christian world has heard of them. There are earnest Christians among them, but I have never known you to trust any of them. Except one or two, they are illiterate, more inclined to Church and Government prejudices than to

become learned. Pray do not boast, because there are towns and cities, Indian and white, having the same advantages under the same circumstances, in this country, as at Metlakahtla, but they are now far excelling that of my dear Metlakahtla.

I have always thought that since you were an educated man, you were anxious to have my people educated so that they could well perform their duties due to the country in which they reside. I have gone so far as to assert publicly that you were a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and I find now that I am sadly mistaken. You do not believe in my poor people receiving an education neither do you consider that the American and English colleges, seminaries and universities are doing any good. My dear friend, these great institutions have made these great countries what they are to-day.

Our people live to-day on an Indian reservation, and they hold and use their land and property "in common". There is a day coming when that special act of Congress, that temporarily provides for our exclusive use of the "body of lands known as Annette Island." must be repealed and our people will then be no longer isolated but come into direct contact with Alaska and the United States. Are they, by a constant and progressive Christian educational push and pull being prepared for that day? I would rather, by all means, own a piece of property by deed, pay my taxes and vote, as a citize

6

of the Union School than to hold it in common with others and be [illegible] on an Indian reservation.

I do not fear any financial stringencies in the future, with reference to the Church at Metlakahtla, neither do I entertain any low opinion of the said Church, nor does my faith doubt the guidance of God. But I do sincerely doubt that the said Metlakahtla Church, no more and truthfully be called the Duncan Church, will long survive you. Why? Because of the simple fact that you are now at war with the other Christians outside of my home.

The School at Metlakahtla, under your direct supervision, is but a name. What has it accomplished? Theoretically something, but practically nothing. It is eight years since I left my home: and my fellow boys, then in ignorance, like myself, are now young men still in ignorance, while I have received an education. What accounts for the very frequent violation of the Seventh Commandment among your followers? If Peter Quintell, one of your early scholars, had turned his back on you, for reasons that I do not know, by what right had you, since then, to deprive of an education all the other children and grown children, young men and women, promising and unpromising? Peter Quintell, I have heard you speak of him often and you upheld him before me to discourage me in my search for useful knowledge before I came to Marietta College. My dear friend, unless you uphold a different and true standard, unless you

educate your followers beyond the lower human passions, beyond ignorance to that of a common Christian education, unless you put them on a solid basis, you are not fulfilling your great duty.

"I strongly advise you to give up the idea of becoming a professional lawyer. I think any well educated man would be able to read up as much law as he would require in a settlement like ours without having the assistance of lawyers,"

I do not know what prompts you to say that unless it be a mere opposition, as aforesaid, or a fear of being compelled to respect true justice in your relation, as a employer, with my people. I am very conscious that if I do read up as much law as I would in a settlement like yours, and profess to be an American lawyer, not only would my authority be pitilessly questioned, but I am conscious that I would be the object of a good laugh. So to save myself from such an embarrassment, I will pursue the regular course in the study of law that I have already commenced, and seek more of the constant advice and aid of competent lawyers, especially when I go to Cincinnati and be under the care and direction of Ex-Governor Cox, a very eminent lawyer. Your advice came a little too late, because I have been already introduced to Sir Wm. Blackstone, and have made and cultivated, and will continue to cultivate his good acquaintance, and also those of other great authors in law

But for the very first time in my own recollection you have advised me, and with the promise of a financial help, a loan rather, to pursue a certain course of work, and that work is the medical work. I have been very anxious to become a medical doctor because the death rate at home has been, and is, very great and our young people are sickly. But how could I ever become a physician when it costed $1,500 or $2,000 to take the full course? You know very well that you have not given me a single cent as a help in my struggles. I have borrowed some, indeed, but on condition that I return them to you whenever possible. The medical professio is a Christ-like profession, and some knowledge of it will properly come to me while in the pursuit and development of my calling.

I remain,

Your friend.

(signed) EDWARD MARSDEN.

Our Alaska Missions. Who Began Them?

This is a question easy to answer. Alaska naturally lies within the purview of the Church on the Pacific Coast. When it came into our possession, no other portion of the Church could reach it, except by long and tedious travel. But the Presbytery of Oregon was within easy reach. There need be no occasion for surprise to learn that all the early efforts in behalf of Alaska had their origin in this Presbytery. Its founders were men who voluntarily entered the wilderness, labored with their own hands, endured hardness in various forms, and fought a good fight that the Church they loved might be established in this nascent Northwest.

The Presbytery of Oregon has made a clear, official record of its interest and share in early Alaskan Missions. What its members tried to do and accomplished is in no way derogatory to what others have done since. But the old Oregon Presbytery and its faithful men deserve the full credit for the active part they took in the first evangelistic efforts for Alaska. The aim of this article is to narrate historic facts. They have been gleaned from the correspondence of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Presbytery, the late Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D., LL.D., who served the Presbyterian Church on this Coast from 1868 until 1891. They are corroborated by the official records of the Presbytery. As such they belong to the Church and ought to be generally known. If, in the narration, one man seems to be preeminent, the reason is he was preeminent. He was a broad minded man and his heart was large enough to carry in his loving purpose the needs of all who lived on this Coast. He asked no questions as to color or race, but sought the needy, then he used his utmost endeavor to meet their need.

Dr. Lindsley became pastor of the First Church, Portland, Oregon, in 1868. Secretary Seward visited Alaska in 1869 after the purchase. When he returned Dr. Lindsley was in Victoria, D.C. He had an interview with Mr. Seward in which he sought and obtained such information as a man of Mr. Seward's knowledge and judgment could give concerning the general condition of the natives of Alaska. Already the mind of the minister saw in Alaska a field for missions. From the time of its purchase in 1867 until he was taken from earthly scenes in 1891, his interest in that country continued, and he left no means untried to introduce the Gospel to that part of our land. His hands were full in his own field. He was alert to the growing needs of the white people on the Coast. But he could always take time to consult the needs of the Indians of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska. His letters to the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions and to individuals are full of thought and care for the aborigines who learned to know that he was their true friend. As concerns Alaska, Dr. Lindsley used every opportunity to perfect his own knowledge of the country and people, corresponding with or visiting those who had been in the country whether as Government officials or travelers, and hoping for the day when work should be begun.

In 1875, General O. O. Howard came to Portland from Alaska, all on fire with zeal for Mission work. In a personal interview with General Howard on March 4th of this year he said to me, "I suppose I talked with Dr. Lindsley twenty times about opening

Missions in Alaska in 1875. I lived across the street from him and Alaska was a frequent subject for conversation. I tried to stir up all the Protestant bodies and had about made up my mind to appeal to the Roman Catholics if the Protestants would do nothing'.

As a result of General Howard's interest Rev. E. P. Hammond and wife, who were on this coast as evangelists, made a visit to Fort Wrangel and Sitka in 1875. Mr. Hammond was undoubtedly the first American minister to visit Alaska in the interest of Mission work. He himself says they had two objects in view,--1, To preach the Gospel for a short time. 2, To get acquainted with the natives and urge their need of Missionaries.

Dr. Lindsley naturally in his missionary correspondence with the Home and Foreign Boards urged repeatedly the claims of the Alaskans. At the same time, determined that something should be done he began to look for a man to go to the field. The Wesleyans were at work at Fort Simpson in British Columbia and were meeting with success. Why should not equal success follow efforts made among our Indians? A memorial to the General Assembly prepared by Dr. Lindsley and authorized by the Synod in 1875 was sent forward to the Commissioner. But it was never presented.

In May of 1877 Mr. J. A. Mallory, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, was sent up to Alaska by Dr. Lindsley. The object of the trip was to visit Fort Wrangel and Sitka with a view to Missionary effort. Mr. Mallory found at Fort Wrangel a Christian Indian, who had been trained by the Wesleyans. He was employed to carry on a school. The rent of school room and salary of the teacher were assumed in Dr. Lindsley's name.

In a letter to the Home bearing date July 27, 1877, Dr. Lindsley rehearsed the fact of Mr. Mallory's visit, his hearty reception by whites and Indians, the employment of the Christian Indian to teach, the projecting of a Church building, the promise of money from natives toward a building fund, the great need of books, the appointment of Mr. Mallory to an Indian agency in another part of the country, which his health compelled him to accept, the urgent need for a successor, without delay, and the formal application for the appointment of the Indian teacher, Philip Simpsian (or Mackey as he was commonly called) at a salary of $25 per month.

His correspondence at this time with brethren in this Synod, Rev. Dr. Geary and Rev. H. W. Stratton, are burdened with the Alaskan work and recount the steps above, as already taken.

A successor to Mr. J. C. Mallory was found here in Portland in the person of Mrs. McFarland, now so well and favorably known because of her successful work in the Alaskan field. She was a member of Dr. Lindsley's church. She was a minister's wife, left a widow. She was glad to do missionary work. Dr. Lindsley wanted just such a laborer, and promptly became responsible for the expense of her going and for her support. On the 30th of July, Dr. Lindsley addressed the Home Board informing the Secretary of the decision to employ Mrs. McFarland and asked for her an open commission. The letter closes with these words, "I have watched Alaska ever since we owned it and believe God is guiding."

In a letter to the late Rev. E. R. Geary, D.D., written August 6th, 1877, occurs this passage, "Mrs. McFarland is ready to take hold of the work. Already I have advanced her $200 of my own funds."

On the same date Dr.Lindsley wrote to Rev. E. N. Condit, now President of a College in California, then in Walla Walla, Wash., as a Home Missionary. He says, "The Alaska Mission is opening auspiciously. Mr. Mallory's withdrawal made it expedient to send some one else to take his place at Fort Wrangel."

On the 18th of August, 1877, Dr. Lindsley wrote to Dr.Lowrie, Secretary of the Foreign Board as follows: "For seven or eight years I have been taking observations on Alaska. And although I waited long for answers to prayer yet they came in a heap. In my letter of June 4th last I especially desired to know whether the Board of Foreign Missions would assume the charge. Mr.Mallory acting in the spirit of my instructions as he believed, hired a school room and engaged a teacher recommended by Rev.Thomas Crosby Wesleyan Missionary at Fort Simpson, B.C. The school had been running for more than a month and was in successful operation. It was begun in the belief that American Christians would sustain it. This grew out of encouragement given by myself and General Howard that we would do something for Alaska. Mr. Mallory took possession of what was thus found to his hand. He hired Philip Simpsian, the teacher for three months. He made me responsible for all and I had no desire to go back on it. Nay, I accepted the charge as the will of God and we could not pause. As Mr. Mallory found his appointment to an Indian Agency awaiting him, some one must go to Wrangel in his place.

"Sheldon Jackson has gone to resurvey and has taken Mrs.McFarland to go into the school. It seems to me plainly the dictate of Providence that we should take charge of this Mission. It stands in my name now as I have assumed its support. I apply to you and to the Board of Home Missions to take it off my hands."

A letter dated Sept.7th, 1877, addressed to Dr.Kendall and Dickson says, "My conference with Dr. Jackson and Mr. Mallory led me to invite Dr. Jackson to reconnoitre the Alaska ground, Mr. Mallory having decided to accept the agency of the Colorado Indians. Mr. Mallory took charge of a school for natives already started and assumed pecuniary responsibilities for its continuance. This was done in my name. I have already advanced $190 and am responsible for a similar amount in addition "to Mrs. McFarland."

Again on Sept.24th a letter was penned to Dr. Dickson from which the following is quoted, "There was no occasion for J. going to Alaska except to resurvey and thereby confirm what I had already done. Mr. Mallory returned from Alaska while J. was here.---- I was about sending Mrs. McFarland, widow of Rev. D. F. McFarland to Alaska as a teacher. It was decided that Jackson should take passage with her, and survey the ground since it would cost but little (note, I am informed that the reason why "it would cost but little" was because Dr. L. secured free transportation.) He actually did nothing but visit Alaska, and as you see did not "establish the Mission" there as reported by the newspapers. I had, however, the benefit of his opinion which I was glad to receive as I had never seen the ground. My views as to the expediency of the mission had been matured by letters, as well as interviews, with persons who were well acquainted with the field, through a series of years. I have also a member of my church residing there. You recollect that I [illegible] you for a Missionary to Alaska. But, dear Doctor, the Mission is still on my hands. ..... I am responsible

for at least $500 part of which I have advanced."

Up to this time the Home Board had received no report concerning Alaska from Dr. Jackson. This is learned in a letter from Dr. Dickson dated Sept.11th, in which he says, "We have no report from Dr. Jackson about Alaska and its affairs."

Dr. Lindsley's urgency for a missionary who could preach the Gospel was reinforced by his missionary teacher, Mrs.McFarland. She writes from Fort Wrangel, Sept.13, 1877. "I am very much interested in my school and am kept very busy. The people here are exceedingly anxious for a minister to come. I have had several chiefs and prominent men to see me and all ask "how many moons until the white man preacher comes?' They have a great desire to have a church house like they have at Fort Simpson."

On Sept.25th, Dr. Lindsley addressed a letter to Dr. Jackson as follows, "A check has been put upon our progress in Alaska which ought to be lifted without delay. I expected by this time to hear of our Home Board taking charge. But Dr. Dickson under date of 11th instant, on answering a letter of mine to Dr. Kendal, says, I can make no intelligent reply to what you say, i.e. "about Alaska or its affairs." On the 14th he writes under similar ignorance of what I had done by correspondence and through Bro.Mallory, Mrs. McFarland and yourself; this still leaves this whole mission on my hands and I am now responsible to the extent of five or six hundred dollars, one half of which will have been actually paid out by the time this reaches Denver. I regard this, however, as only a temporary inconvenience. I have called the attention of the Board in past times to the condition of Alaska and the present status is the tree beginning to bear fruit- - - I have been trying to write for your paper a sketch of the origin and progress of this Alaskan Mission. Perhaps it will be ready soon."

Sept.28, 1877, a letter was sent to Dr. Dickson of the Home Board, saying, "Several ministers have addressed me about the Alaska field, I pray the Lord send us a man for Wrangel. There is an "abundant entrance." That Dr. Lindsley also continued his financial aid as well as spiritual interest is shown in a communicationto Mrs. McFarland, dated Oct.8th, 1877, "I forward you herewith a draft for about $96 gold equivalent of $100 currency, I shall feel hurt if you do not let me know what you want which I can supply - - - I shall have to push the work myself. Thank God that you are in this work."

About this time there is evidence that the good Doctor's reiterated desire to have the Board assume the work in Alaska was soon to be realized. Oct.20th, 1877, he writes Dr.Dickson acknowledging "$500 for Mrs.McFarland and Philip Mackey and will report thereon according to directions." He continues "Both the Presbytery of Oregon and Synod of the Columbia very heartily endorse the action which I had taken concerning the Alaska mission." In the letter from Dr. Dickson above referred to are found these words, "We most cordially assume the Alaska work." This is what Dr.Lindsley had always hoped and urged. It was at once approval of what he had done and a guarantee of the continuance of the efforts of years. But some time elapsed before the Home Board came into control.

Nor was all done when the Wrangel Mission was provided for. When Mr. Mallory went to Alaska, his instructions were to visit

Sitka as well as Wrangel. But up to November, Wrangel being more accessible, had received the lion's share of attention. However, Sitka did not escape the observation of the man, who in the midst of the engrossing cares of his own growing pastorate, had an eye on the broad and nascent territory about him.

On Nov.9th, 1877, he once more writes the Home Board, "The Alaska Mission looms up again. The people of Sitka are praying for schools and ministers. The U. S. Collector applies to me for teachers. He promises school room and house rent and pecuniary aid. There are 2500 Indians in and near Sitka and 250 whites and half breeds. No church or minister (except occasional services by a Russian priest) no school or teacher: little or nothing to distinguish the population from a heathen race. I am now writing to a well qualified Christian lady in the hope thar she will go to Sitka to teach." From this time there is an extended correspondence with the Collector, with the lady above referred to who is Mrs. S. Hall, nee Kellogg, and her friends, with Senators and Congressmen, and with the President of the U. S. in all seeking the welfare of the Indians, and the guarantee of protection to those who might enter upon the field.

In connection with the purpose of beginning work in Sitka, Wrangel's need of an ordained minister is kept in mind. "The need of an ordained minister" he writes to the Home Board Secretaries, Nov.15th, 1877, "for Alaska is very great. We hear of the interest manifested there which I believe is the movement of God's Spirit. The material for the organization of a Church exists at Wrangel now. Intelligent men of all classes say that the greatest blessing Alaska could receive is a devoted Christian minister. Poor Alaska stands pleading at the door of our Church, God is offering the glory of here redemption to us. Is there no devoted and competent missionary to heed the call."

He not only keeps the Mission before the Board but brings it repeatedly to the attention of her personal friends. Nov.30, 1879, he writes to Dr. Thomas Fraser, an old and tried friend, "Did I ever tell you that I founded the Mission to Wrangel and carried it for months at my own expense. I am now establishing a similar one at Sitka."

Dec.1st , 1877, replying to a letter from Mrs. McFarland, he says, "I am using the information to promote the Alaska Mission, although Oregon is so far from Alaska, I have been for seven years surveying it through other peoples eyes, and growing familiar with it through other peoples lips and pens. You are yourself as teacher, an answer to many prayers. Do not be discouraged at the delay of missionary help. I sometimes feel impatient. It rebukes me to reflect that the cause is God's and that I had waited long before Mr. Mallory appeared and you were released from all other engagements that you might undertake these self-denying labors.

After the Board has formally taken up the Mission it will be your duty to report to it. I hope that will be very soon. But I alone am responsible for the whole work. I am assuming the same for Sitka."

Dec.7th, 1879, he writes Dr. Jackson, "I am about to enlarge the work in Alaska. God is regarding the watching and prayers of years in a remarkable manner."

The first of 1878 [illegible] a ministerial candidate for the Alaska field. Dr. Lindsley then manifests his great love that he is the proper man and sets forth at length the qualities which seem to him

necessary in the pioneer minister to that country. He says, "As I am the projector and beginner of the Alaska Mission I naturally cherish for it the feelings of a father."

Either the last of January, 1878, or the first of February, came the formal control of the Home Board over the Alaska field. A commission was sent to Dr. Lindsley for Mrs. McFarland. He gladly yields up the charge and Feb.4th writes Mrs. McFarland. "Here is your commission and directions. Henceforth you will report to the Board." But he does not wish to give up his interest in the work of the missionary and adds, "Please dont strike us from your list of correspondents." In the same letter which bore Mrs. McFarland's commission to her went the cheering intelligence that "Rev.J.G. Brady has been appointed missionary to Alaska by our Board." Dr. Lindsley learned this from a telegram from New York dated Jan.31st, announcing the commission of Mr.Brady and the appointment of Miss Fanny Kellogg as a teacher for Sitka.

This closes the initial chapter in the history of the mission work of the Presbyterian Church in Alaska. A few pertinent questions with their answers are suggested by the narration.

1. Who was interested in opening a mission in Alaska from the moment it was acquired by the U. S. A.?
   Ans. Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D.,
2. Who was the first Presbyterian to enter Alaska in the interest of Missions?
   Ans. Mr. J. C. Mallory, a layman.
3. Who sent him and paid the bills?
   Ans. Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D.
4. Who was the first Presbyterian teacher in Alaska?
   Ans. Mrs. McFarland.
5. Who sent her and was responsible for her support?
   Ans. Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D.
6. Who then began the Mission work of the Presbyterian Church in Alaska?
   Ans. Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D.

There is another interesting chapter in Alaska missions connected with the organization of the first Presbyterian Church in Alaska. It is all matter of record. It is all history and deserve to be widely known. Perhaps it will follow at another opportunity.

W. S. Holt.

Q.

April 22d, 5

Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D.,

Union Square, New York City.

My dear Doctor:

I owe you an apology for the long delay in returning the manuscript which you so kindly submitted to me. The fact is, thinking that the controversy was ended for all time, I had put away my documents so securely that I could not readily find them, and only succeeded this morning. As you remark in your letter, it is a pity to have the old troubles raked up, and more especially since Dr. Kendall and Dr. Lindsay have both passed to the place where they see eye to eye.

I wish that Mr. Holt could be led to see that nothing will be accomplished but strife by publication. If, however, you think best to publish, I would suggest that you omit the places crossed out with a lead pencil. I used a lead pencil so that if the erasures do not meet with your approval, or you conclude to return the manuscript, you can erase the pencil marks.

H.M.F. -- 2.

If you see fit you can write Mr. Holt that there is a good deal of letter correspondence on the subject of these early days that would be unpleasant reading to Dr. Lindsay's friends, and that you hope they will not call the matter forth. I send you a printed copy of the final action of the Presbytery of Alaska which was adopted by a unanimous vote. Surely the first missionaries to Alaska should know of their own history.

The official action of the Presbytery of Oregon was the work of Mr. Lindsay, and is repudiated by the early Alaska missionaries. On the second page of the manuscript, referring to Rev. Mr. Hammond's visit to Alaska, I would say that he went up and returned by the same steamer, as tourists do now, and consequently remained only a few hours at a place.

Note 1. The school spoken of had been commenced by a Canadian native named Olah, in 1876, one year before Mr. Mallory went to Alaska.

Note 2. The subscription for the church building was raised by Mr. Crosby, a Canadian Wesley missionary, in 1876, a year before Mr. Mallory's visit.

Note 3. The Board of Home Missions, at my request, early in June, 1877 (first meeting of the Board after the adjournment of the Assembly), commissioned Rev. F. H. Robinson to go to Alaska.

H.M.F.--3.

Note 4. I have Mrs. McFarland's written testimony that Dr. Lindsay would not have sent her but for my influence.

Note 5. There was not time for the Board to receive the final report from me on September 11th, but as soon as they did in October, they issued a commission to Mrs. McFarland.

Note 6. The Board assumed the work in Alaska in June, 1877, when they commissioned Mr. Robinson and followed it up in October by commissioning Mrs. McFarland, as soon as they received my report.

Note 8. On a previous page, see note 6, Dr. Lindsay acknowledges five hundred dollars for Mrs. McFarland, and on December 1st writing her, still claims that he, Lindsay, is supporting her, and he not only withheld the news of her appointment, but the money the Board sent her through him (because they did not know how else to send her money), until in her straits, under date of May 11th, 1878, she writes, "I feel very much discouraged since this mail came, at not hearing from the Board. It seems very strange that I am now in the fourth quarter and have not received a dollar of salary since coming here." I am so much in debt, and it does annoy me terribly." In July, 1878, she writes, "now the date of my commission will expire in twelve days, and I have not received one dollar of salary, nor a word of explanation. What do you think it means? Now I want you (Jackson) to write for me to the Board about my commission being renewed."

The Board had sent her money to Dr. Lindsay and he had withel held it, and on April 1st, 1879, Mr. O. D. Eaton, Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, writing concerning it, says: "The amount to be accounted for is six hundred and fifty-one dollars, and so far as I know, Dr. Lindsay never did account for that money. Having heard of the trouble, Dr. Kendall wrote to Mrs. McFarland in September, 1878, saying, "I write to say that the following sums have been sent to you, or to your account, since you went to Fort Wrangell (total, $711); why it has not reached you is indeed a mystery, and how you have lived is another. This money has all been sent you, with the exception of sixty dollars, through Dr. Lindsay, supposing that to be the safest way."

August 12th, 1878, Mrs. McFarland writes, "the Board sent me two hundred dollars through Dr. Lindsay this mail, and now he writes me out a list of all the moneys I have received (including what I got from him and you at Portland, charging me five percent on the gold he and you gave me, when I would not have had to pay but three percent up here), charging it to me; and makes no reference to what I paid out for Philip. Dr. Lindsay's annoying me is almost more than I can bear." the latter quotation being from her letter of January 8th, 1879.

Under date of September 3d, 1878, she writes, "It does not seem astonishing, the feeling of jealousy that has taken possession

H.M.P.--5.

April 24th, 5

Drs. Roberts and McMillan,

[illegible] Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Brethren:

I enclose a [illegible] of Mr. Duncan to Edward Morrison and Edward's reply. It will give you an insight into the condition of things at Mackaktlo and vicinity, and I think will impress in your mind the importance of having a minister at Keteh-i-kan just as soon as possible, a man of good judgement and common sense. There is a great [illegible] in the future in our [illegible] Ketch-i-kan, [illegible] and I want to get hold of one. Please keep your [illegible] to [illegible]. At present, I can appoint him [illegible] and [illegible] of expenses. I will write the Home

[illegible]

Yours [illegible]

Sheldon

Enclosure.

May 2nd 1865

Mr C. V. Banta

Cashier Merchants Nat'l Bank

New York City

Dear Sir

Inclosed find Check No 12870 of Geo N. Evans Disbursing Clk of Department of the Interior upon Assistant Treasurer of the U.S. at New York for Eight hundred and twenty seven 70/100 dollars which place to my Credit on your books

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

List of Pamphlets for Binding for Sheldon Jackson and Alaska Division

2	Copies	Education in Ind. Mich & Ohio
2	"	" " Mass. Conn. & Maryland
2	"	" " Del. Penn. & R. Island
2	"	" " Alabama. Geo & Wisconsin
2	"	Hist Mathematics. Abnormal Man. Spelling Reform & Honorary Degrees - n.p.
2	"	Catalog N.L.A. Library & Public Libraries
2	"	Circulars of Information 1891
1	"	Journey through Mongolia. Smithsonian
1	"	Report of Com'r of Education 1887-8
1	"	" " " 1888-9-2 vol
1	"	" " " 1889-90-2 vol
1	"	" " " 1890-91. 2 vol
2	"	" " " 1891-92 2 vol
1	"	Census Report of Alaska 1880
1	"	Nelson's Natural History Alaska
1	"	Elliott's Seal Islands
1	"	Beardslee's Alaska
1	"	Schwatka's Alaska
1	"	Niblack's Coast Indians Alaska
1	"	Allen's Copper River Alaska

Given Mr Pressnell
May 9, 1895

August 23. 5

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D. D.,

Salt Lake City,

Utah.

My dear Sir:

As you will see by this communication I have again returned to civilization, but have been unable to meet any of the friends of the Utah College, except Gen. Eaton whom I met for a very few minutes as he was passing through the city. I understood from him that he had received nothing definite from the trustees since the first letter which you sent in May. Among the first things he inquired about was the amount of land which it was proposed to secure for the institution. He feels, as I expressed myself, that we should not think of any thing less than 50 acres, and more would be much better. He remarked that in a very large experience with institutions of learning that it was one of the commonest mistakes made at the beginning in procuring an insufficient amount of land. The mistake arises very naturally. To a young institution without buildings from 15 to 30 acres seems quite ample, but in the growth and expansion

of the institution they soon find that they have not provided for the future, and the result is two serious difficulties: first, they are then required to purchase additional land at a largely increased expense; and second, there is a lack of uniformity and harmony in the arrangement of the buildings. The first buildings are arranged with reference to the first tract of land. When additional land and buildings are arranged for there comes a difficulty in securing harmony. Since returning to Washington I incidentally met Rev. Dr. Beiler, Vice Chancellor of the great Methodist University being established at Washington, and speaking to him on the subject he also cautioned us not to get an insufficient amount of land. Although they had to buy their land in the vicinity of Washington at a cost of about $2,000 an acre, yet they felt unwilling to commence with less than 100 acres. He told me that Yale was so hampered for want of room that it was a very serious hindrance and the efficiency of the college. He said the same was also beginning to be true of Harvard. The cities have so grown around the institutions that it is impossible to procure the land they need contiguous to their buildings. The same is true of Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. Its buildings are being scattered all over the city. You have noticed how the institutions in New York City are selling out and removing up the island where

they can get more room. Since I was in Salt Lake City I have met quite a number of people interested in college work, and without an exception they all say that if we can afford to get sufficient land in the city, we had far better go outside of the city. That distance from the center of the city makes very little difference in these days of electric street cars, that when students are once on the street car a few minutes, more or less of time, makes no difference with them.

Have you any way of taking care of books that may be contributed to the library of the college, that will be reasonably safe from fire? I can recommend sending books at once if it is thought best. I hope to get the books of the library of the Rev. Dr. Craighead, deceased last spring.

I send some stamps for the boys which were gathered by Miss Eleanor Chester of this Bureau. The boys had better write her a letter of acknowledgement, addressed to her at Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Keep me acquainted with any steps that are being taken with reference to the college, and send any suggestions of things that I can accomplish for it.

Kind regards to your family. I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Thurston Baker

Aug 26th 85

Mr C. C. Casperson

Crosby N. Dak

Sir

Yours of July 15th was awaiting my return for Alaska

My work for 37 years past has been in Minnesota. Iowa. Dakotas. Nebraska Kansas, Colorado. New Mexico Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana Wyoming. California. Oregon. Washington and I know that but little public land is left for the settler. Consequently lands are going to increase in price. Still if you desire to purchase the west half of R.R. Sec 19. Town 135 R 99 I will sell at $7 per acre -

Yours truly

C. Gibson Jackson

August 28th, 5

Hon. [illegible] Dawson,

[illegible]rector of the Geo[illegible] Survey, Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

[illegible] whether you [illegible] the proper one to communicate with [illegible], if not, please transmit this application to the right [illegible].

[illegible] procure a set of the photographs [illegible] mounted [illegible] by the Canadian corps of surveyors [illegible] nected with the [illegible] boundary line between Canada and Alaska. I think [illegible] will be of service in my work in Alaska, and [illegible] to publish some of them in connection with my [illegible]. I trust this is not asking too much.

I hope [illegible] to send you my last annual report on the introd[illegible] reindeer from Siberia into Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Special Agent.

August 29th. 5.

Rev. J. M. McMillan, D. D.,

Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Sir:

It is so very hot that I do not think that I can come over to New York at present.

With regard to the college in Utah, I am unwilling to go into a union institution. I have yet to know of a single one that has worked well. If the Congregationalists and Methodists want colleges I am cordially willing that they should have them. The only conditions that I made with the Trustees at Salt Lake City were:

First with regard to the name of the institution; second, that it should be connected with the Presbyterian Church; third, that the State should obtain a text-book; and fourth, that the citizens should contribute at least fifty acres of land.

I assume the Congregationalists would be willing to subscribe to everything except the requirement that it should be connected with the Presbyterian Church. I have no objections to a few con-

Rev.B.F.Hall.--2.

gregationalists being upon the Board of Trustees, but if the institution is connected with the Presbyterian Church I presume they would not care to have their men on the Board of Trustees.

Utah is too central a location to be tied up to the one institution. Let us go ahead and make ours as efficient as possible, and if the other churches go ahead and also have efficient colleges, let us bid them God-speed, but each build over against his own house.

The large number of schools sustained by the Church will make a good constituency for the college. I do not know what their figures are on schools and academies, but I doubt very much if they are doing one-half as much as we in that line.

It would be perhaps to mutual advantage if the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists, and any other denomination that wanted to start a college, could secure adjoining tracts of land. That would build up a literary suburb to Salt Lake City and would enable the students of the several institutions to visit and use the several libraries, and also avail themselves of any special courses of lectures which one or another of the institutions might get up.

I hope that you may have great wisdom given you in your coming conference. Have you in mind to suggest as President? We should be

Rev. H. V. Reed, D.D.

a man that will be successful in getting money. It is not so necessary that he should know how to organize a college as that he have success in securing an endowment. Overtures have been made to General John Eaton. He has not intimated whether he would accept or not, but we feel that if we could get him for the first year that his reputation would give character and standing to the institution with large givers, and his personal acquaintance with large givers would be of great service.

When will you leave New York for the Synods? Perhaps when it gets cooler weather I will be able to come over and see you.

Now, with regard to a man for Saxman. Mr. McAfee wrote me that the secretaries were corresponding with a young physician in Delaware, and that he hoped to write me something definite very soon; but weeks have passed by and I have not had a line from him on the subject. It will be very disastrous to us if we do not have a man to put in at once. The building will be finished by September 20th. As intimated in a previous letter, the one who takes charge there should be a man of executive ability, as he will be required to lay out the town, regulate the distribution of the town lots, guide the people in their industries, and little later on be a Justice of the Peace for the village. He will have to deal with the low-down white men who attempt to smuggle whiskey into the native villages, and do a hundred and one things besides teaching.

Very truly yours,

August 30th, 95

Mr. Eugene Stock,

Secretary, Church Missions House,

Salisbury Square, London, England.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for a copy of the Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for the years 1894-95. Also for "Annual Letters from Missionaries in North America." I value both books highly, and have them bound up for reference. I am much obliged to you for keeping my name upon the regular mailing list.

I send you a copy of my last reindeer report. We are confronted with the same conditions that your Society has to meet in the Hudson Bay District of North America, to-wit, an insufficient food supply for the native population. To remedy this the United States Government is introducing a new food supply into Arctic Alaska for the use of the Eskimo. We are bringing over domesticated reindeer from Siberia and teaching the natives their management and care with the purpose of introducing them all over northern Alaska.

E.S.--2.

If every large family, or group of families, among your converts in the diocese of Moosonee had a herd of tame reindeer they would always have enough to live upon. A portion of the family could care for the herd and the other portion hunt for furs, as at present. Our experience so far is a complete success, and I think it will be worth your while to consider the question. I have no doubt but that some of your wealthy friends would be willing to give Bishop Newnham an experimental herd. They could be purchased for that region in Lapland and a couple of Lapp families brought over to take care of them until the Indians learn how themselves.

I received letters this fall from Bishop Bompas and Rev. Mr. Canham.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Aug 31st 57

Mr Elias N. Clark

Dear Sir

Recently returning from
Iowa Clark, I find that Mr Emerson has
left the employ of Wm H. Baxter & that I am apt to
be at home land. The Contents of your letter
was left the building. Leaving Cincinnati
upon Friday & back. Work & Rain has been
pushing into the House Probably for the Re-
Mainder as I can see, for Hall as work
Rain by the Above until we get ready to
paint Grain & Repair. Glass is Hard
to get: Taxes against Mr Mosely, & Rain
upon the Contents making it late & Mr
Emerson Absent. I will give you
Notice before I go & Return for I am sure
I will have work for you. Trusting you
Will Call & See me Soon & Oft
I Remain Yours Respectfully

Circa 31st 3-

Dear Walton

I need a Missionary to teach school and establish a civilized village among the tribes of natives in South East Alaska. It is important that he learn the language & that he enlist in the work for life. He will not only need teach an ordinary day school (primary grade) but also religion. He will have the training out of a new village. The attitude of children, suggestive character of buildings - Care of sanitation & cleanliness & everything that is necessary to build up a Christian village out of barbarians. The place (Chilkoot, or Chilkat Harbor) is in the mild belt of Alaska. Climate Remarkable healthy. The Board of Missions has been looking for such a man as a Christian Minister, but has so far failed & I again turn to you. You would E.R. Basset of last Class

2

Answer for temporary or permanent Missionary? Has he secured employment? Can he give me his address? He applied for a school a few months ago. Whoever goes for this winter should go here –

Kind regards to friends

Truly Yours

Thurlow Jackson

Sept 4th 6-

Dear Sir

I send you the following
lists for Circulars
Reports Returns of Education
Correspondence with Agents &c &c
Education in Alaska 1877 - 1892
" " " 1882 - 1892 (3 copies)
~~" " " 1881 - 1893~~
Fisheries of Alaska 1880 - 1894 (2 Copies)
Alaska 1878 - 1894
Rivers of Alaska
Fisheries of Alaska
Russian Correspondence 3 volumes
Fisheries in Alaska
Geographic Skizze
Charlotte Islands.

Very Truly Yours

S. K.

September 5, 1900.

Rev. G. W. McNiece, D.D.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of a letter from Dr. Mathillan showing conditions in the East. There is no prospect whatever that any effort will be effective, I have never known a college started by two denominations to succeed; sooner or later there is a quarrel and then the institution is doomed to death, or falls into the control of one or the other. If we had a good President for the college, perhaps he could reach Mr. Pierson of Chicago and secure a promise for us also. I think we could then meet the condition.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education.

1 enclosure.

Board of Home Missions

of the

Presbyterian Church in the U.S. of America

53 Fifth Av. New York.

August 26th, 1895.

SHELDON JACKSON, D.D.

Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.

Dr. Jackson:-

You will be interested to know that the Congregationalists are determined to head us off in the college enterprise in Salt Lake City. By a very strong representation they have secured an offer of $50,000.oo (presumably from D. K. Pierson of Chicago, that generous Presbyterian) on condition that they raise $150.000. more. They came at us last June, expressing the strongest indignation that we should be bold enough to think of establishing a college in Salt Lake City. They claim precedence in every respect.

We invited them to confer and Dr. Hamilton, secretary of their Board in Boston, together with Dr. Little and another one of their prominent pastors and Dr. Stimson, the successor of Dr. Taylor in this City, met us by appointment in our office. Dr. Bliss also, formerly secretary of the New West Educational Society, came with them. Both Hamilton and Bliss both [illegible] exhaustive, carefully

prepared papers, occupying probably an hour in reading, attempting to show their priority of possession to that field, and urging us to withdraw. Fortunately I had very clearly in mind the facts, dates, names and figures from the very inception of educational work in Utah. When I got through with my statements, Dr. Arthur Little, who presided at the conference, said that if had known the situation as presented he would never have come to New York on this errand, nor would he have countenanced the Congregational movement. Neither Dr. Bliss nor Dr. Hamilton had anything to say to my statements. Fortunately that morning's mail brought us from Dr. Wishard a comparative statement of the work done by Hammond Hall and Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, and their enrollment, respectively, in the higher classes. This was a great help in establishing our priority. I immediately wrote to my brother in Salt Lake City for the Articles of Incorporation of the two institutions and any other aspects of the case of each which he might present. He gave me ammunition enough to blow the Congregational craft into smithereens

A committee was appointe however at that conference to report on the situation in Salt Lake City, which committee was intended to take into consideration the feasibility of joint control. This committee consisted of Dr. Spinning and myself on the part of the Presbyterian Church. We are to meet early in September I would like very much to see you, if possible, before that time, but

if we cannot meet I would like to know your views on this point. I am opposed to joint control, it has always been fruitful of discord and evil. But then we may be able to effect some arrangement by which the Board of Trustees may have a number of Congregationalists This might be satisfatory to them. They are trying now to induce the Methodists to join with them in their college enterprise. This I learned incidentally.

You are right as to the size of campus; but 50 acres will do very well. They ought, however, to have 80 or 100 acres and if our representatives in Salt Lake City manage it right, they ought to secure it.

Truly and fraternally yours,

(signed. D. J. McMillan,

Cor. Sec.

S.N.

September 9 5

Honorable Miles Eaton, LL. D.

Eaton Grange,

Waterbury, N. H.

My dear General:

Yours of September 4th is received. I am glad that you have heard from Salt Lake. I have written them twice since my return and I have had no answer; was afraid that they are off on a vacation. What would you think of going to Salt Lake when the weather gets cooler, say in October and then upon your return I would meet you in Chicago and confer with the Friends there, especially the Board of College Aid. I agree with you that a strongly worded circular should be prepared giving all the data and reasons for our movements. I do not understand that the public have yet heard of the movement. The Salt Lake Tribune in May had a column on the subject but I have seen no notice in any other paper.

Hoping that you continue to gain in health, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education

S.M.

September 13 1

Prof. Chas. E. Winstall, A. M.,

Parkville, Mo.

Sir:

I have been encouraged to again write concerning work in Alaska. This time it is in the extreme southeastern direction which has a mild climate in winter. I have erected a school house and teachers' residence on the beach of Tongas Narrows, Alaska. Two native tribes, with a total population of approximately 300, have agreed to unite and build up a modern Christian village. Now we desire a Christian man to go there, learn the language and then set himself to transforming, with the help of God, that whole people from barbarism to the Christian civilization. You would be expected to teach an ordinary primary school, also teach Christianity and present Christ, as you have opportunity. We expect to send a surveyor to survey and plat a village. It is expected that the natives will elect a few of their number as a board of management or kind of council of which you would be the presiding officer and mayor of the village. Upon you would devolve the parcelling out of the village lots, the location of sites for the location of dwelling houses, suggesting the character of houses, looking after

Prof. Chas. C. Winslow, A.M.

[illegible] sanitary arrangements, consulting them in their business arrangements, trying to promote industries, and standing in the position of a father, or, in other words, you have the privilege of taking a set of factories and molding them into intelligent, [illegible] citizens. Surely, this is a desirable work. For a position out of city, congregation, executive ability and good practical sense. [illegible] for that school in this [illegible] manner. If there is a good possibility that you might be led to undertake that work, please write me at once, as it is important that the teacher should go there [illegible]. With kind regards to your wife, I remain

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

General Agent of Education.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Gamble writes me that you wish to enter [illegible] in Alaska. Please send me some account of yourself, [illegible] family, lines of business, what you have been engaged in, your church affiliations, the endorsement of your preacher, where you have labored and so further. I need a man who is willing to devote his life to mission work in Eastern Alaska. He will need to learn the Eskimo language and will be expected to teach a school part of the winter which the work, until such a time as the mission [illegible] sufficiently to justify the appointment of a second [illegible] who will not be ordained. You will also be expected to [illegible] charge of the religious instruction of the people in their own [illegible] assisting in all the duties of the minister except of the [illegible] of the Lord's Supper. You will also be expected to [illegible] the [illegible] of the people as they enter [illegible] and habits and activities of a Christian civilization.

Rev. A. W. Patton, Gen.

If you feel called by God to enter upon such a work, please let me hear from You.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education.

S.H.

September 14 0

Mr. [illegible] French,

Oxford, Ms.

Dear Sir:

As you requested, I sent last evening by Adams' Express C.O.D. 46 small Alaska photos at 25 cts. each, and 35 larger at 35 cts., making a total of 23 dollars 75 cts. A number of these photographs are from the Arctic region in Alaska, and nearly all of them from Behring Sea, Arctic and Western Alaska, a region inaccessible to the ordinary tourist and photographer. I hope that will be what you wish. I also enclosed five my last annual reports upon Alaskan education and reindeer. To-day I will send you two of the latest maps on Alaska; these are free. The best portrayal of the customs of the natives of the Southeastern Alaska is found in a book called Kindashon's Wife, written by one of the missionary ladies of that country. I have a few copies for sale for the benefit of the authoress. It is a one dollar and a half book. There are numerous books recently published on Alaska by tourists, but they are not of much permanent value. Hoping the several articles may reach you safely, I remain with much respect,

Yours truly,

General Agent of Education.

S.W.

September 16 5

Hon. John Eaton,

Eaton Grange,

Waterloo, N. H.

Dear General:

I find that the Synod of Utah meets at Ogden on the 8th of October. Would you not be well enough to meet with them? It would enable you to see all persons among them. Then you could spend a couple of weeks or longer, if necessary, at Salt Lake conferring with the trustees and looking over the pieces of ground which they may be examining for the college. I send you last week copies of McNiece's and Whitmer's letters on the situation. I think it very important that you should go out there. If you could go, give me an intimation that I might meet you. Mrs. O. D. Eaton of New York [illegible] requested me to [illegible] return. There are several letters for you in the mail which I send to Concord, shall I forward them on?

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

B.N.

September 16 5

Mr. Edmund Morrison,

Lane Theological Seminary,

Walnut Hills,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I am glad to hear that you are settled for the winter and that you had a profitable time during the summer. I visited Metlakahtla twice during the time I was in Alaska. You mother was doing the cooking for Mr. Duncan and seemed to be in excellent health. There has been a good deal of sickness in the village, quite as much as among the children that went from Metlakahtla to Sitka. You remember that Mr. Duncan in order to keep the children away from Sitka, tried to create the impression that it was dangerous to allow them to go to that place. It is one that they need their good school advantages at home. A number of people inquired of me what they were to do to secure a better education for their children, of course, the only thing I could tell them was to send them to Sitka, it is the only good school for them unless they come to Carlisle.

Mr. Edmund Morrissey, Jun.

Mr. Duncan's patrons are most anxious that a good American teacher be secured for Nottingham. The country is doing very nicely this season. When I was in the last of July, they were doing the reapers of the early crops. I presume it is all over long before this. I have written a few lines for the Cry of Fox and Port Tennant people and enclosed a sheet of instructions. We will make it a good deal like Mr. Duncan's. Mr. Duncan will also be employed as interpreter for the new teacher. I have not yet found the daughter for the piece. Writing for a number of the early autumn work. I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Superintendent of Missions.

Accounts for
Clearing Charges

Balance p. 38 of Ledger for Work done
at Station
Work done between July 1st & [illegible]

What work was this? Was it paid by the day or
piece? If by the day, how much was then
allowed by the day? I understood that
if we paid your father's travelling Expenses
to the Station that there would be no Charge
for his work. Please let me know all about
it. I am trying to get the bills in shape
so that I can settle up in full. Yours, and
Your father's Accounts I am trying to get your salary
Expended until your return to Modisa, to that the extra salary
Can Cover your passage from Station
Settled by the Government

Also explain it

Hamilton

P.S.

From the tone of the remarks of public officials it is not probable that either the Russian or American Governments will allow private parties to purchase reindeer for them.

If it is done at all, it will be done by a government party.

If a Govt party is made up, perhaps I can find you a position on it.

Can you tell me, if Mr Widstead understands that some reindeer are to be sent to Golovin Bay this coming winter?

S. J.—

Sept 23rd 5-

Mr C. T. Banta
Cashier Merchants National Bank
New York City

Sir

Enclosed find Check of Geo W. Evans on the Assistant Treasurer New York No 12,973 for Five hundred eighty two 00/100 dollars dated Sept 23. 1875.

Please place the same to my Credit on your books -

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Sept 24th 1

Mr John H. Putterill
General Secretary, Central Y.M.C.A
186 Aldersgate St London

Dear Sir

Yours of August 12th is before me. I inclose you copy of order of Electrotype blocks received by me last April. The original blocks were sent at once to Mc Kellar, Smiths & Jordan's foundery 606-614 Sansom St Philadelphia Pa, & be electrotyped and sent, Mr A. Wiffen, Editor of Associated News. Christian Pictorial, & Illustrated Missy News. Yes

They Claim they sent them as directed but can get no pay -

Please open a Correspondence with them & let them trace them up for you

I am sorry that the affair has not gone smoothly as it gave me much trouble to accomodate Mr Wiffen

is so indistinct - that I am not sure I have his name correctly - but the letter was written on note paper with printed heading "

The City of London
Young Men's Christian Association
186 Aldersgate Street E.C."

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

The United States Government is not accustomed to allow copies of its plates but I secured these for you as a special favor -

Sept 28 3-

Messrs McKellar, Smith & Jordan Stereotypers
606-614 Lansom St. Phila Pa
Sirs - I have recently received the following
letter a copy of which I enclose.
The man that sent the order last Feb-
uary was A. Riffen (if I decipher his
name aright) Editor, The City of London
Young Mens Christian Association 186
Aldersgate Street, E.C. London England
And I presume the shells were sent to him
Please write Mr John H. Butterill, and
let him know when & how they were sent
and to whom they were addressed and
whether you received any acknowledge-
ment of their arrival in London &c
Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Sept 28th 8-

James Voorhees
Amsterdam N.Y.

Dear Cousin

Enclosed find Exchange New York for Seven hundred and fifty Dollars being payment of the four bills enclosed me on Sept 24th for Collection and due on the 30th.

Please acknowledge the receipt of same-

The insurance papers are on deposit with the Washington Loan & Trust Co They have promised me a statement showing your interest in the Lane when I receive it, I will forward it to you-

I will visit you, whenever you can persuade Mary to come-

Kind regards to the friends

Truly Yours

Sept 25th 6-

Mr C. T. Bunta
Cashier Merchants Natl Bk
New York

Sir

Enclosed find Checks for $20, $10 65/100
and $2 50/100, making $32 15/100 Which please
place to my Credit on your books —

Very Truly Yours
C Sheldon Jackson

Sept 27 85

Sprague Investment Co
1617 Champa St. Denver Colo

Dear Sir

Please let me hear from you
Concerning the Zapf Loan.

If Mrs Zapf can not pay anything
it is time that you foreclose the Mortgage.

I Mail you an Educational Report

Kind regards to family

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Sept 28th 95

Messrs Cochran & Malek

St Paul Minn

Dear Sirs

Enclosed find the Charles E Barber Coupon for $87.50 due August 15th 1895. & notice that the principal is also due. If he keeps up the interest promptly, I do not will not object to extending the loan at the present rate of 7 per ct.

I also enclose the Graves Coupon due July 20th 1895 and notice that the principal is also due at that time.

What word have you received from the lawyer that he has not yet collected the interest for July 1895? It seems to me, that if the Mortgage is worth the note you had better foreclose the Mortgage.

The Ireland note is also due principal & interest. Unless he promptly pays the interest (overdue a year) you

Can Commence foreclosure proceedings
Against him also -

If you wish me to Lend m any
papers, please designate what you ned

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Sept 28th 5-

Mr John W. Burnham
Maitland D. Dak

Dear Sir

As S Dakota has had an Abundant harvest, is this not a good time to call attention to the Cass Co land for sale?

Very Truly Yours
Stockton Jackson

Sept 28th 95

Editor North & West—

Dear Brethren. On July last the Presbytery of Alaska at its Annual Meeting adopted a paper as an Answer to the Article of Rev Mr Mc. Hoes on "Methodist History of Alaskan Missions" ~~Pub~~ published in the North & West of June 20th 1896

At the request of Presbytery, I Brought the Answer last with me and transmitted it to you in August last for publication. Please send me a Copy of the paper Containing the Article.

I notice a 2d Article of Rev Hoes on the same subject in the N & W. of Aug 22nd 96. Both Articles were Offered the N.W. Evangelical last winter, but Dr Field knew that they Contained so many Misleading & incorrect Statements that he Refused to publish them

Success to you with your glorious harvest in the Arctic Circle

Yours Sheldon Jackson

S.F.

September 28 5

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.

Sirs:

At the request of Mr. Wm. A. Kjellmann Dr. Jackson encloses his check for $378.17, the amount due you by Mr. Kjellmann for supplies. You will send Dr. Jackson triplicate receipts for the same.

The indebtedness of Messrs. Hanna & Widstead will be adjusted as soon as possible after the return of Mr. Wm. Hamilton from the Arctic.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Commissioner.

Gen'l Agent

S N

September 28 5

Mr. R. M. Lindsay,

Agent of Capt. James McKenzie,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

Mr. Wm. A. Kjellmann sent an order requesting the Disbursing Agent of the Department of the Interior to forward you $100.80 in payment of freight.

The rules of the Department do not require the Disbursing Agent to accept of such orders. He has however paid the same to Dr. Jackson for Mr. Kjellmann and Dr. Jackson will enclose you check for the amount. You will send him triplicate receipts for the same.

The freight bill of Mr. Widstead and this Bureau will be adjusted upon the return of Mr. Wm. Hamilton.

Very truly yours,

S. Hall Young

Commissioner.

S.M.

September 30 1

Rev. R. S. McNiece,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother:

Dr. John Eaton will leave Washington the last of this week to meet with you at the Synod and afterwards return with you to Salt Lake City. He goes out as an educational expert to look over the ground with regard to the college. He does not say positively that he will accept the presidency; but if he finds matters as he expects and finds that the Presbyterians of Utah are disposed to take hold of the matter prayerfully and vigorously, I think, that he will accept. He has had, however, too much experience in college matters to attempt to carry the college on his own shouldres. If everyone will take hold, put his own shoulder to the wheel and push, looking to the General as a leader, the college will prove a success. While the General is with you, I suggest that you keep him at work as possible. He deprecates any public meeting but much can be accomplished by personal interviews with individuals and the trustees. While he is there, I think it will be well

Rev. R. G. McIlroy.

to have him outline a policy to begin with; also outline a series of annexes or departments such as School of Mines, Medicine, Law and Theology. In that way you will be the first probably to occupy the ground. There is no reason why these departments should not commence as soon as there are any pupils. Yourself, Dr. Wishard, Mr. McClain, and brother Arnold could arrange a series of lectures and carry on a theological class. Several of your lawers probably could be secured to give their services for the carrying on of a law class. The same could be done with your leading physicians. The advertising and prominence it gives them will be compensation for their time. This course has been persued in scores of our larger cities.

Very respectfully yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

General Agent of Education.

S.E.

September 30 5

Rev. Samuel Wickard, D.D.

Ogden, Utah.

Dear Brother:

Dr. John Eaton will meet with your Synod at Ogden and then proceed to Salt Lake City as an educational expert to look over the ground and confer with the friends of the new college. You can see the letter which I have just dictated to Dr. McNiece for further particulars.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

S.F.

September 30 5

Mrs. D. E. Finks,

Box L. Station O.

New York City, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

Yours of September 27, is received. With regard to Mr. and Mrs. Gambell of St. Lawrence Island I have heard that they are well and delighted with their work. No particulars were sent me, but we will probably receive full information during October. With regard to the college in Utah I scarcely know what to say. As you know, I started Presbyterian missions through those Rocky Mountain Territories and gave ten years of hard and dangerous work in their development. Very naturally I have retained a very deep interest in the progress of that work. A few years ago the death of my parents brought me a small inheritance. Through judicious investments and God's blessing this has been increased so that I have felt able, by rigid economy in the past and perspectivly in the future, to make a permanent investment for the Church in one of the Territories. Colorado and Montana have already secured a college

Mr. D. E. Finks.

so that my choice was narrowed to Wyoming and New Mexico and Arizona and Utah. Upon investigation I find that a crisis has arisen in Utah. The coming statehood of that section restores the Mormon Church to full power and they have already commenced weeding out the gentile teachers from the public schools and the state colleges, so that if we are to save the great work which the church has done in Utah, we must crown the system of mission schools and mission academies with a college on a Christian basis. I had hoped delaying offer on my part until a later period, when we hope times will be less stringent in money matters, but the crisis in Utah required immediate action, so I have promised towards the establishment of the Presbyterian college the sum of $50,000. Among the conditions are that the college shall always remain in connection with the Presbyterian Church and the Bible shall always be a regular text book and its study occupy a regular place in the course. The public generally assume, when a person makes such a donation, that he must be very wealthy, but this donation is not out of abundance but from a very moderate property and necessitates a good deal of self-denial on the part of myself and family. But I wish to set in operation a work that shall continue long after I have gone to my rest and therefore have made this gift where it seemed to me it was most needed. I do not know whether or not I have given you

Mr. D. E. Finks.

the information you wrote for; if you use it, please do not quote me but write it as an editorial of your own and dress it up to suit yourself. Kind regards to Mr. Finks and daughter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

Washington Oct 2nd 5

Miss Craighead

When I left your Mother and Yourself Yesterday Morning I went directly to Mrs McGrudder's to see if she would not release the Trustees. I spent an hour with him and he finally said that he would Confer with his wife and let us know last evening. Last night after I had retired he telephoned Mr Moore that his wife would on no account relinquish the lease I received the word this Morning early as I was leaving the house for down town. On your account I greatly regret that I failed to secure a release. I'm sure I worked hard enough for it However you have until the 16th of November, which was the time set by Yourselves in which to pack."

I have learned that the "American Security & Trust Co" have Experienced packers, who will put every thing in the best of shape with only general directions and no fatigue on

on your part. Also remember that if I can be of any assistance that I will cheerfully give it, and you must not hesitate a moment to call upon me.

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

S.S.

October 2 5

Messrs. McKellar, Smith & Jordon,

606, Sansom Street,

Philadelphia, Penn.

Sirs:

Yours of yesterday is received. Enclosed find $6. 90, the bill for electrotypes sent to London; please, send me an itemized bill for the same. If you have a copy of Mr. Burn's letter of May 30th, please send me the original letter.

Very respectfully yours

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

1 Enclosure

S.N.

October 2 5

General Secretary

of Young Men's Christian Ass.;

Exeter Hall, Strand,

London, W. C. England.

Sir:

Since writing you the other day Messrs. Mc Kellar, Smith & Jordan have sent their bill against you to me, amounting to $6.90, which I have paid. You will therefore send the payment for the electrotypes to me. It seems that the electrotypes which were sent you last spring were received on May 30th, from Mr. M.P.McCoy, No. 54, Farringdon Road, London. The letter is signed Robert Burn, secretary, and there is an initial underneath which looks to us like W. S. The letter acknowledging the receipt of the electrotypes reads thus "Mr. M.P.McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, has forwarded to us a parcel of twelve electroes which were ordered through you by a Mr. Sheldon Jackson. We know nothing about them and having received no letter from Mr. Jackson in reference to same, we shall be glad if you can throw any light on the matter.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully.

(signed) Robert Burn, secr.
W.S.

Gen. Secr., Young Men's Chr. Ass.

This letter was addressed to Messrs. Kellar, Smith & Jordan of Philadelphia. Last week I sent you a copy of A. Wiffen's letter ordering the electroes and they were certainly cheap enough; twelve for $6.90. The receipt of May 30th shows that a Robert Burn received them. Please look them up and send the money.

Very truly yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson (D.D.)

General Agent of Education.

S.N.

October 2, 5

Mrs. McWhinnie,

No. 3 a, Beacon Street,

Boston, Mass.

My Madam:

I call your attention to Mr. Coe's letter. It is for your society to determine whether it is best to make any complaint to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the commissioner's charges for apprenticing children at the Wood Island school. Of course it is well for us to have good will and yet his charges are extortionate. I do not think that the commissioner at Sitka makes any charge. Perhaps the wisest policy will be to have some prominent Baptist politician, like Postmaster General Wilson, or Senator Brown of Georgia, or Bishop of Minnesota, to write the commissioner at Kadiak unofficially, asking him to do what he can to help Mr. Coe. [illegible] Washington. I will see Mr. [illegible] that it is for his interests to show attention to Mr. Coe and his school. Hoping that the times are treating with you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

B.H.

October 5

Rev. Robert G. McNiece,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother:

In writing you I forgot to suggest that the friends in Salt Lake City make arrangements to entertain General Eaton during his stay among you. You probably know some families that will find it convenient and pleasant to entertain him for a week or more at a time. Try and keep him as long as you can (I believe he has engagements in Atlanta in November) . During his present stay push College matters. It may be convenient for the friends of the enterprise to have a few teas at which General Eaton could meet socially with different parties whom it is desirable to interest. I would also formulate during his stay, plans of action, for in General Eaton you have a man of the largest experience in establishing institutions of learning in the country. I doubt, if his equal in this respect is living on earth. He has had the forming of scores of institutions where his work was done so quietly that his hand did not appear to the public. He was the power behind the throne that estab-

Rev. Robert C. McNiece.

lished schools in Japan, South Africa and the South American republics. His full power and the influence that he exerts in the educational systems of the world, is not little known or appreciated. I feel that it is a special providence of God that we can secure the assistance of such a man in the formative period of our college. I know that you will find it a privilege to enjoy his company. You will find that Utah is not altogether an unknown section. Dr. Stein has quietly had a hand in influencing certain movements in Utah, years ago. I think, upon one or two occasions he was sent by the Administration to Utah to make special investigations, which he did so judiciously that the object of his visit was unsuspected by the Mormons.

Wishing you a pleasant meeting of Synod, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

October 14

John Eaton, LL.D.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

General:

The Mohonk conference passed off pleasantly and profitably. Commissioner Harris, Commissioner Browning and Dr. Hall were present. Edward made a good impression. In conference in New York with Dr. McMillan and Dr. Spiering I felt a strong feeling that there should be some men on the college board of trustees that have a reputation of having been successful business men such as, the Walker Brothers. They say the wealthy people when they subscribe for a large sum, frequently look up the questions of the kind of men that are to administer the trust. That while ministers are all right, yet they do not always inspire confidence as to successful business management, while the antecedents of laymen on the board looked up to see if they are rated as A. No. 1. I think it would be well if the next legislature can be induced to give them a special incorporation, allowing twenty-five trustees. In the mean time

Hon. John Eaton, LL.D.

If you find a man like one of the Walkers that you would like to put on the board, please give him my place and consider me as resigning in his favor.

You will be pleased to learn that every flat in the Concord is rented.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

Oct 14th 6-

Mrs W. Winslow Cramell
9 Hale Place. Albany N.Y.

My dear Friend

Since Conversing with you at Lake Mohonk, I have been carefully Considering What I should do with regard to lecturing. I have many more calls than I can possibly attend to.

To accept some and decline others makes hard feeling. I have therefore come to the Conclusion of making a Moderate Charge. And this seems the more just as I have spent over $20. for slides & Photos for which I have never received any returns.

Please state to the Ladies that My Charges ~~are~~ for ~~lecture & slides~~ Address and use of slides are $20 & traveling expenses for one Night, or $30 & Expenses for 2 Nights. Hope you reached home safely

I remain very Truly Yours

S Sheldon Jackson

S.U.

October 14 5

Rev. D. J. McMillan.

Box L. Station O, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 12th, enclosing documents, is received with thanks. At Mohonk Dr. Gates took me one side to talk the college. Evidently Dr. Mac[illegible] had been talking to him with regard to the [illegible] college. I think it is but fair to say having a value of $200,000 two-thirds of it is given to the college, whatever its value. A conservative real estate man has told me that when the times become good and conditions improve the park for which it makes [illegible] (hyperbolical) the said lots will be worth $400,000.

After all meetings of trustees and committees, please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education.

S.N.

October 15 5

Mr. F. M. Whitworth,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The Board of the Home Missions has informed me that you have been sent to Alaska to survey the mission tracts. While you are up there I want you to go to Juneau and survey and plat the village for me, also survey the land for the Board of Missions at that place. I will enclose you a rough drawing showing my idea of how the place should be laid out. You can send plats of the same with field notes, separately, for surveying to me at the Parish of Epiphany, Washington, D.C. I would suggest that you place on the corners of each block, every other one at least three inches square, and let it project three feet into the ground, if the rocks will permit. Mark the corners of each block plainly with numbers, giving the streets and alleys on which they abut. Blaze the trees, stones and [illegible] not destroy the corner marks. I think it will be well to have the project about 2 feet above the surface of the earth. I am sorry that I can not be there

W. F. H. Whitworth.

at the time when the survey is made. You will leave a [illegible] clear space along the beach, 50 feet wide from the line of high tide, or as you will need a direct line of houses face the beach you can make it vary with the according to the indentations of the above line.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

Island. I was talking to the women of the village and told them about things they could have that would be for the benefit of the whole village. One question they asked me was if I thought it would be possible for them to erect a small building for use, as also for the old school building, which is not safe, and for the school, into a reindeer hut build a new school building. Do you think that I could persuade the ladies of the first and third churches of Chicago to undertake it as their mission? Mrs. Shepard thinks it to better for the ladies of Englewood to raise the entire amount for St. Lawrence Island and to [illegible] some other needy field.

For the present year, ending June 30, 1901, the government has appointed Mr. Gambell teacher of the public school at St. Lawrence Island, at a salary of $900. This will relieve the strain on board of just that much. It is probable that I may have occasion to go to Chicago during November and if so, will try to arrange to visit you. In mean time you may have the matter under consideration. You will remember two years ago [illegible] assist in the establishment of a mission at Teller Reindeer in Northeastern Alaska. I enclose you a North Star with an account of the preliminary steps in the establishment of a station. In the mean time the government has put up a school building and teacher's

[illegible]

[illegible] place; it is a promising opening.

With kind regards to your family, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

General Agent of Education.

S.N.

October 16 5

Mr. O. E. Boyd,

Box L. Station O, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of October 16th concerning Juneau is received. It is better for the office in New York to write the Right Rev. Wm. Parker, Tacoma, Wash. M. ~~Baker~~, Episcopal Bishop of Washington with jurisdiction over Alaska, than for me a government officer to write. You can say that the ~~corresponding~~ General secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions when personally invited by Rev. Sheldon Jackson in 1880 to attend a meeting of the missionary secretaries, ~~he~~ replied to Dr. Jackson that he regretted that other engagements would prevent his being present, but that he would willingly agree to whatever course the others found wise to agree to. ~~and that under the this~~ At the Conference ~~division~~ the valley of the Yukon River was set apart as a special field of the Episcopal church and under this arrangement the Rev. Octavius Parker was sent to the Yukon River in 1886. That in the meeting of the Board of Managers of Missions of the P.E.Ch, February 9, 1886, the board directed the general secretary to execute on behalf of the Episcopal Missionary Society a contract with the United States government looking to the establishment of the school on the Yukon River of Alaska.

Again, at a meeting of the Board of Managers held April 13, 1886, the following action was taken "The board re-affirmed the appointment of Mr. David Kirkby as a missionary to Alaska to be associated with the Rev. Octavius Parker, appointed in March and who sails this month for St. Michael, Alaska, where he will establish a mission". Again, in the spring the missions for April 1886, sent a notice of the appointment of Rev. John W. Chapman as missionary to the Yukon River, Alaska. The whole proceedings and all the work of the missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church up to the present has been to occupy the field designated for them in 1877 at the meeting of the missionary secretaries, and now they have invaded the field that was set apart for the Presbyterian church. I presume that the general secretary of the Episcopal church never made any official announcement of the agreement of the different missionary societies, and so far as I know, no public announcement was made by any other denominations but all of them up to the present have repected the agreement. I think [illegible] of missions should write these things to Bishop Parker. The present Presbyterian church at Juneau was built for a carpenter shop in 1885, the government rented it for a school building. After the erection of a government school building at Juneau, the Presbyterians having sent a

Mr. G. E. Boyd.

minister, Rev. J.P.White, he went to work and raised the money for the purchase of the building for a Presbyterian church; a large portion of the money was raised by myself from people not residing in Alaska, who gave directly for the securing of a Presbyterian church building. The balance of the money was raised in Juneau by subscription collected by Rev. Mr. White to build a Presbyterian church. If the Episcopalians can take that church legally they can take any of our church buildings in the villages of the frontier states and territories. My own impression is that it will be a wise thing for Mr. Jones to hold one service a Sunday himself and to refuse permission for the Episcopalians to use the church unless they will sign a paper duly witnessed, if needed before a justice of the peace, that they do not and will not make any claim to the property on account of occupancy.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education.

Oct 21st 85

Mr H. H. Whitworth

Dear Brother

Last week I wrote you requesting that you survey for me the town plat of Laymlan. This morning I have learned that the teacher Mr J. W. Young is a Surveyor and will survey & lay out the village without charge. As money is very scarce and hard to get, I feel that I must avail myself of Mr Young's knowledge & therefore cancel the order of last week.

I think in the Mission Survey of Litka, that you had better go over the East line and put in monuments or painted Cedar posts, where the line crosses what is known as Lincoln Ave, or road to Indian River Also on both sides of Indian River where it crosses the river, And Also still further North Where it crosses the East fork of Indian River ~~There Also ought to be posts, at the corners of the line as it passes around the Cemetery.~~

The discovery of gold near the forks of Indian River makes it very important that the limits of the Mission land should be clearly marked — Mr F. E. Hoberg, Curator of the Museum will loan you the plat of the Survey It is in a tin box in the Museum —

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Oct 21st 1

Mr James [illegible]

[illegible] Oct 19th is
[illegible] glad to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to you. [illegible]
[illegible] L.L. Williams, [illegible]
Alaska and ask [illegible]
[illegible] Surveyor for Layman. [illegible]
Lander will not be legal. I will send
you some paper &c also Chart & plan

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Letter 21-7.20.

[illegible] Hon. [illegible]

New Haven [illegible]

[illegible] 6-2 [illegible]

Enclosing a Clipping from the Courier
"Star" Concerning the division of the
Chas. [illegible] Library the devise
[illegible] [illegible] is received

I can heartily understand the
[illegible] of the arrangement
[illegible] as I know, no official action
could be taken by any of the Institutions
[illegible] Corporated, except the [illegible]
the Institute Library which by
a Journal vote of its Corporate
Committee, Labor Law [illegible]
And the Association Libraries are to
[illegible] of Chas. Mark -

[illegible] the case of Rev. Mr. Brainerd
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5th

had been left aback for Utah in the Celebrated Conference of 1880.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Missionary Society December 1884 the Secretary for Domestic Missions presented and read several letters Concerning the opening for Missionary work in Alaska

At the following Meeting of the Board of Managers, the Bishop of Washington Territory was requested to visit Alaska and his attention was particularly Called to Unalaska and the Valley of the Yukon River

At a Meeting held Feb 9, 1886 the Board of Managers directed the General Secretary to execute on behalf of this Society a Contract with the U.S. Government looking to the establishment of a School on the Upper Yukon River. Alaska

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers April 13, 1886 the following action was taken:

"The Board reaffirmed the appointment of Mr David Kirkby, as a missionary to Alaska, to be associated with Rev Octavius Parker appointed in March and to sail this Month from San Francisco for St Michael, on the Coast of Alaska (the seaport town for the Yukon River valley S.J.) where he will establish a Mission"

In the "Spirit of Missions" for June 1886 it is stated that a letter from Rev Octavius Parker announced that he was to sail the next day "for St Michaels, Alaska where he will establish a Mission of this Board for the Yukon River district."

At the March Meeting 1887 of the Board of Managers the Rev John W. Chapman was appointed Missionary to Alaska. He is located at Anvik. Yukon River.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers March 11th 1890, "Communications were submitted from the U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska with reference to the establishments by the Board

(COPY)

Steamer "Bear",

Unalaska, Alaska,

Sept. 21st, 1893.

Hon. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Doctor,-

I enclose you a reindeer account, which explains all the transactions for reindeer, etc., since you left the vessel.

The number secured represents a fair season's work, and as they are nearly all bearing females, it is an especially good lot for breeding.

The ice bothered us considerably. Fifty-one more deer were actually bargained for at Cape Serdze, but the ice drove us out before they could be secured.

During the latter part of August the ice was down to East Cape and nothing could be done there. Mr. Bruce's trading expedition and its whiskey also interfered greatly with our trade. Every man we bought from asked for whiskey and delayed trading until we convinced them that they would get none from the vessel. In the time spent at Cape Serdze we might have secured at least 100 deer

7

At an early day of a Missionary
School at Point Hope on Behring Strait
The Board Confirmed the Selection
of the Station and Made Arrangements
to enter into an Engagement with
the Government to open the School
At a Meeting held April 8th 1890
Mr Marcus Cohebre was appointed to
assist the Rev Mr Chapman at
~~Unalaska~~ Anvik. Yukon River.
At a Meeting of the Board held
May 12th 1891 - it was reported that
Rev Jules L. Prevost was on the 29th
of April Ordained to the priesthood
and on the 6th of June left for his
distant field at Fort Adams
Yukon River -
Thus ~~Whether Dr~~ Dr Langford
And the Board of Managers of the
Protestant Episcopal Missionary
Society have steadily worked
Along the lines so wisely laid
down in the Conference of 1880
And the Course pursued has

S.S.

October 23 5

Mr. James W. Young,

Saxman, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I send you by this letter a rough draft of my idea of the village of Saxman. I would make an avenue along the beach so that everyone, whether they lived on the beach or back in the interior of the village, could have plenty of room for their canoes; and would always insist that there should be no private ownership of any part of the beach; that it must be kept for the common use of all the people. Then I would have a row of houses facing the beach, in a straight line. Of course, this will leave the avenue wider in some places than in others, according to the indentations of the beach. Then I would make streets running up the slope at right angles with the beach, said streets to be 50' wide. The cross streets I would make 10' wide with the exception of the street which runs in front of the public buildings that might be 25' wide. I do not know the distance from the beach to the school house, but if there is not room to get in all the lots that I have indicated between the beach and the school house, you can leave out

Mr. James W. Young.

one tier of lots. I would commence on the north side of the brook and work northward. At each corner of every lot put in a good cedar stake at least 3 inches in diameter. I would drive them down as deep as they will go and leave about 2 feet above the surface; the part of the post projecting above the surface I would have painted with mineral red, which will make it easily distinguishable.

Wishing you great success in your work, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.

I hope to mail you some school supplies in a few days- Also some pens, ink & paper for plotting the village. The sheet 8 feet by 58 inches is for a plat to keep in your office with the lots in a scale sufficiently large to enter upon it the names of the occupants.

I would always discourage giving prominence to Chiefs. Tell them that "Boston people" have no Chiefs. only rulers, who are elected for a time, like the Ceremon Council & are rulers only until someone else is elected to take their place

October 23 85

Mr Wm G. Sprague
617 Champa St Denver Colo

Dear Sir

Yours of Oct 9th is received and Contents noted.

With regard to the money ~~lost~~ paid by Mrs Zaft and lost by your firm, I think You should send me a note for the same & then we will wait for better times. Before those times Come, you and I may pass away & the business, be left a Matter of record And not pass away with our Memories

One further note Last Summer we Collected one for $1000 and remitted the same to your wife" Did you receive an acknowledgement from her? I wish you would look the matter up, as we can find no evidence that she received it. Her Account book does not show it, and Miss Elizabeth who had Charge of the Accounts last Summer says that it was not received. I Am very Sorry for your losses, also the sickness you have had in your family. Very Truly Yours Sheldon Jackson

Oct 23rd 85

Mr A. Middleton

Dear Sir

The painting came safely to hand Saturday night. Enclosed find My Check for $ 26- for the same

Kind regards to the family

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Town Hall Square
Church Square
School House Square
Fox Street
Edgar Street
Morgans Street
Paul Avenue
High Tide
66'8"
66'8"
66'8"
50'
50'
50'
100'
100'
100'
100'
100'
100'
25'

S.S.

October 25

Mr. W. P. Smith,

Industrial Sec'y

Grace Church,

Dear Sir:

I [illegible] 50 [illegible] subscriptions to the North[illegible] Sta[illegible]
for one year, each to Miss A. E. [illegible], West Point, N. Y.

With [illegible] regards to [illegible] the teachers, I remain

Very truly yours,

General Agent for Educational

S.N.

October 26 5

Hon. John Eaton, LL.D.

Salt Lake City,

My dear General:

Perhaps I have written you concerning this before, but I feel the need of some such paper so much, that I thought best to write again. Indeed, if I did not write to you about every day, I would feel as if I were neglecting a part of the work. The more that I lay my plans for writing some wealthy friends, the more I feel the need of a well written tract giving information concerning the need of a Christian college in Utah. In the intervals while you are waiting upon various parties at Salt Lake City, can you not draw up such an appeal? You must have the whole question clearly before your mind by this time. If you need one for the purpose, employ a stenographer and typewriter at my expense to write out the appeal. Mrs. Thaw in December goes to Egypt for the winter so that I fear I will get nothing from her before next summer. If I had the tract to put in her hands now, perhaps I could get her attention before she goes. However, she will have more time to digest the tract after she reaches to Egypt. When the tract is prepared, if you will send

Hon. John Eaton.

it to me, I will have it printed in a neat form. My idea would be, aim your arguments in the tract to reach such people as Mrs. Thaw, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. McCor~~mick~~ Mrs. Russell Sage, and people of that class who are worth from $500,000 upwards. To reach the moderate givers and the church at large, we may need another tract covering very much the same ground. Possibly the same tract would do for both classes; you will be the best judge for that. While in Salt Lake, I wish you would go to the General Passenger Office of the Rio Grande Western Railway and get as many copies of that pamphlet "Utah; A Peep into the Mountain Wall Treasury of the Gods" as possible. If they have a large supply, it ~~may~~ while be worth to purchase 50 or 100 of them, if they will not give them to us. I think it is a pamphlet that will create a favorable impression towards Utah. It may be also that the territorial immigration committee ~~may~~ have some published documents that will be of service to us. Please look in to it. I will give Mrs. Eaton any assistance that she may wish with regard to the taxes so that you need not worry on that account.

Praying for God's blessing upon you and your work, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.